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BY JAMES G. HASSON.

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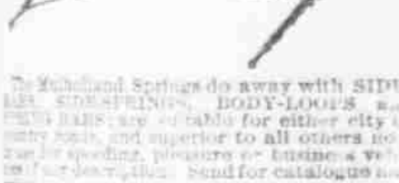

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New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for Scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Masren, Basutoland (S. Africa,) March 7, 1885.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. E. BODEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

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WHAT RULES THE WORLD.

They say that a man is mighty,
He governs land and sea,
He wields a mighty sceptre
O'er lesser powers that be;
But a mightier power, and stronger,
Man from his throne has hurled,
"For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world."

In deep, mysterious conclave,
'Mid philosophic minds,
Unravelling knotty problems,
His native sphere man finds;
Yet all his "ics" and "isms"
To heaven's four winds are hurled,
"For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world."

Behold the brave commander,
Stanch 'mid the carnage stand,
Behold the guidon flying
With the colors in his hand;
Brave men they be yet craven
When this banner is unfurled:
"The hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world."

Great statesmen govern nations,
Kings mould a people's fate,
But the unseen hands of velvet
These giants regulate.
The iron arm of fortune
With woman's charm is purled,
"For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world."

—[American Israelite.

A CONSCIENCE STILL.

"So George Burton's had a bit of good luck," said Martha Hale. "We heard of it up at the foundry. Two hundred and fifty dollars from that old aunt of his who died last week. Well, it'll help him to pay off his scores and get a fair start."

"Scores, indeed!" said Mrs. Hale, who, with her daughter Maggie, was busied about the supper. "Why, the first thing Mrs. Burton did was to go and buy a baby wagon. Probably she'll want one for herself next," she added with a laugh. "Think of her setting up with a baby wagon."

"The baby's sickly, mother," said Maggie, "an' too big for little Nellie to carry in her arms. I've often heard Mrs. Burton wishing for a wagon for the baby."

"They're as delighted as if the money were twenty times as much," continued her mother. "It isn't much to be proud of—two hundred an' fifty dollars."

"Well I only wish I had half as much," said Martin with a sigh. "We're owing two months' rent now, and what I made down at the furnaces won't go far, to say nothing of the unpaid grocer's bill. I think George is in good luck."

They had always been good neighbors, the Hales and Burtons. The two men worked at the same iron mills, and were known as steady honest fellows; but it often happened that work was slack, or even at a standstill, and then those who were turned off had to be idle or look for a "job" at the furnaces, some thirty miles up the railroad.

Both Hale and Burton had just returned from one of these expeditions—the attempt to claim the "good luck" that had befallen him, and the former to repine that no such luck ever came to himself.

About a week after this, Martin Hale, on his way home from work, overtook George Burton, who had paused outside the window of one of those little stores where almost everything can be bought.

He was looking at a girl's jacket of dark cloth neatly trimmed.

"Thinking of buying your wife a diamond ring, George?" said Martin, stopping beside him.

"Not yet awhile," he replied good-humoredly. "I was looking at that little affair"—nodding towards the jacket—"and thinking I would like to buy it for Kitty, if it isn't too dear. I know she needs something warm for Winter, and to-morrow's her birthday."

"Suppose you go in and ask the price?"

The two stepped into the store where Burton bought the jacket.

"You're spending your fortune pretty freely, George," remarked Hale.

"Well, yes, in this instance; but you see Kitty's seventeen to-morrow, and girls like to be nicely dressed. Besides, I've cleared off my little debts, and [illegible] fifty dollars that's left goes into the bank to-morrow."

The saleswoman, anxious to get as much as possible out of her customer, produced some woolen socks, and Burton, examining them, laid his pocket-book on the counter, where it was speedily covered by the goods.

Concluding not to purchase the socks, he took up the parcel containing the jacket and went out, [illegible] money, left the shop.

Martin Hale took Burton's pocket-book from under the goods, unseen by the saleswoman, who had turned to replace the things on the shelf.

"I will give him a little scare," he thought. "The lesson won't hurt him."

When Burton reached his own door and paused to wish his companion good-night, the latter raised his hand to his breast-pocket. But suddenly a dark thought whispered to him. Burton had not missed the money; Burton would never suspect him. And while he hesitated, his companion had gone into the house and closed the door.

"I'll give it him to-morrow—yes, certainly to-morrow," said Martin to himself, "and explain that it was a joke. He will see that none of the money is missing."

But next morning, when alone, he opened the pocket-book, just to see that the money was there all safe.

He counted it out—exactly fifty dollars. With that he could clear off his score, and pay the owing rent; and it so happened that just at this time Martin Hale was more in need of money than ever he had been in his life. He had made but little the past Summer, and Winter was coming with its manifold needs.

The loss of his money seemed a turning-point in George Burton's "good luck." Next day his children were taken with the measles, and a doctor had to be called in.

One little domestic trouble after another came upon him, and at last he received his dismissal from the iron works, where there were, the "boss" claimed, more workmen employed than were necessary.

The same fate befell Martin Hale, and as he walked gloomily homeward he thought of the fifty dollars lying in the secret place where he had hidden the pocket-book. Never once as yet had he looked at it, and not a day had passed that he had not shrunk from the thought of it and from the sense of his own guilt; and yet, by a strange inconsistency, he could not bring himself to part with the money.

A haunting dread of poverty and want tempted him to keep it, and people who noticed that he was changed, that he had become nervous and morose, attributed it to poverty and deprivations.

George Burton wondered that his old neighbor shunned him, and Martin's wife grew anxious and harassed in witnessing her husband's changed temper—he who had hitherto been always kind and considerate to her and the children.

One evening Martin took the pocket-book from its hiding-place and opened it.

There were a few small bills in it. Taking one of these he slipped it into his vest pocket and started down the street.

He was not accustomed to drinking anything stronger than lager, but now he thought, to drown his bad feelings, he would take a glass of spirits.

Walking down the street, in a moment of absence of mind nervously rummaging at his vest, he dropped the bill, which a little boy following him picked up.

He was just entering the saloon, when the little fellow accosted him:

"Oh, Mr. Hale, is it you?" he said.

Martin looked down. A pang shot through him. It was Eddie, George Burton's little son.

"What do you want?" he said gruffly.

"The—the money," he gasped.

Martin turned white.

"What money?"

The boy held up the bill.

"I saw it all. It must have slipped out of a torn pocket."

Martin took the bill mechanically, and shrank away from the boy's gaze. He walked on with downcast eyes and pale compressed lips until he reached his own door.

Over the way a dim light burned in George Burton's window, and, crossing the street, he knocked on the door, and called to George.

Burton came out, looking a little surprised.

"George, you lost a pocket-book and fifty dollars some time ago?" said Martin abruptly.

"Yes."

"Here it is. I am the meanest and most despicable wretch alive; but I've a conscience still, thank Heaven!"

And then he told how he had got possession of the money, how he had kept it, and it had been through the honesty of Burton's little son that he had come to restore it.

"You'll never speak to me again, I suppose," he added huskily, "and I own that I don't deserve that you should. But the burden is off my soul now, and, with God's help, I will be an honest man hereafter."

Burton held out his hand.

"We will be friends still, Martin," he said. "I was just going over to your house with good news. I was at the furnaces yesterday looking for work, and Mr. Bostwick offered me a good job at which I shall need help. I spoke for you, and he agreed to take you. So there are better days in store for us both, Martin."

A Little Dinner and a Dinner Party.

Thackeray, in "Mr. Brown's Letters to His Nephew," lays down the law that "mutton is as good as venison—beefsteak, if you are hungry, as good as turtle—bottled ale, if you like it, to the full as good as champagne; there is no delicacy in the world which M. Francatelli or M. Soyer can produce which I believe to be better than toasted cheese.

"I have seen a dozen of epicures at a grand table forsake every French and Italian delicacy for a boiled leg of pork and pease pudding. You can but be hungry, and eat and be happy."

All of which is very well, but if you were to ask a dozen epicures to dinner and give them nothing but leg of pork and pease pudding; or if you were to set down a party of people to whom you wished to show some of the civilities which custom and society demand, and will demand to the end of time, to herrings and hashed mutton, it would, it may be permissible to think, not be unreasonable in your guests if they were not altogether satisfied with the entertainment provided for them.

Both Thackeray and other writers who have expressed the same opinion, were obviously confusing two branches of their subject, and were not sufficiently mindful of the fact that "a little dinner" which they had in their minds, and a "dinner party," against which they were inveighing, are two entirely seperate and distinct institutions, which are subject to entirely opposite conditions and between which there is no sort of analogy.

Value of Toughened Timber.

By the new process of toughening timber, it is claimed that the effect produced upon white wood, is such that a cold chisel is required in order to split it.

This result is accomplished by a special method of steaming the timber and submitting it to end pressure, technically "upsetting it."

By this means the cells and fibres are compressed into one compact mass; and it is the opinion of those who have experimented with the process that wood can be compressed to the extent of some seventy-five per cent, and that some of the timber now considered unfit for use in such work as carriage building, for instance, can be made valuable by this means as a substitute for ash, hickory, etc.

Going and Coming.

"Good-by, father."

"Good-by, my son; God bless you."

And the train starts, bearing the boy away to college. The old man watches it until it is out of sight, and brushing away his tears, turns to a friend.

"There goes my boy to get an education. I tell you, sir, it's something to have a boy like that!" and the happy father turns and getting into his wagon, which is standing near by, drives home.

A year has gone by and the same wagon is standing in the same place, and the old man with a radiant face is waiting for the train which is bringing his boy home.

It comes puffing into the depot and the boy steps down.

"Hello, gov'nor."

The old man says nothing; those careless words and that careless tone have struck him to the heart. Again there are tears in his eyes, but he does not say:

"I tell you, sir, it's something to have a boy like that."—[New Haven Register.

Why Wear Starched Shirts?

"There is nothing in the world that shows the inborn tendency of mankind to run in a rut than the architecture of the modern shirt."

So said a young man of iconoclastic tendencies.

"For years men's vests have been buttoned almost up to the chin, and the little piece of shirt front that would be left exposed has been covered by a necktie. And yet men go on wearing shirts with fronts down to the waist starched and ironed till they're as stiff as a boiler plate, and they pay every week for getting two or three of these things carefully polished.

"A man might as well have the back of his vest laundried every week."—[Toronto Globe.

The Prairie Dog Must Go.

Instances have of late years been frequent where the work of an entire Spring and consequently the fruits of a year's toil and care, have been rendered nugatory and destroyed by one week's work of the dogs.

On the cattle ranges, too, they are dreaded. Many a cowboy riding swiftly and fearlessly to his duty has been violently hurled to the ground and seriously, if not fatally, injured by his horse stepping into a prairie dog hole.

Romance and sentiment find small sympathy when opposed to utility and progress, and Washington Irving's prairie dogs must follow Cooper's Indians.—[Cheyenne (Wyoming) Leader.

MARRIED MEN OF LETTERS.

Loves of Some Great Authors, Poets, Astronomers, Preachers, Travelers, Etc.

Some of the names in our list of men of letters who married are not those of authors who depended or depend—for some of them are still living—on their writings for subsistence, but nearly all depend on their writings for their reputation.

As all of these men were husbands, and most of them fathers, such a list may serve to show that husbands and fathers need not despair of achieving reputations as authors, though, in literature, as in other pursuits, a man generally secures some measure of success before he marries.

This, however, is far from being always the case. St. Augustine was a father if not a husband, before he was a saint or author.

The married poets, it will be noticed, are numerous. Few of the best are missing. This is exactly as might be expected. The genuine poet is above all things a lover.

If some eminent poets are missing from our list, which, by the way, does not pretend to be exhaustive, it would be rash to accuse them of insensibility to the fascinations of the fair, for by the missing name there usually hangs a sad tale of disappointed love.

Camoens, for example, was twice banished because of his passion for one of the "Queen's ladies" at the Court of Lisbon, and, although his love was returned, the fates were so unkind that she died before he could claim her.

The number of travelers, or rather authors of books of travel, is comparatively small, and this, again, is exactly as might have been expected. It is not the husband and the father who affects the Satanic habit of walking up and down and going to and fro upon the earth.

It would take a volume to notice all the interesting facts about authors and their wives. Here are a few:

Of Tycho Brahe we read that, "being a great admirer of the fair sex he conceived a violent inclination for Christina, a beautiful country girl, the daughter of a neighboring peasant, and alienated his family till the King commanded them to be reconciled to him. Tycho, who chose her because she might be more grateful and subservient than a lady of higher birth, never seems to have repented, but ever found his Christina an agreeable companion and an obedient wife."

Kepler, on the other hand, found that, "the married state at first created him great uneasiness from a dispute which arose about his wife's fortune."

John Knox, in spite of his "Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women," married two of them, and had children by both.

Sir John Mandeville "religiously declined an honorable alliance to the Sultan of Egypt, whose daughter he might have espoused if he would have abjured Christianity."

Burton, as far as we have been able to learn, was never married. This again is as we expected. The "Anatomy of Melancholy" is not the kind of book that anybody but a lonely bachelor would think of writing.

Young, author of "Night Thoughts," married a lady with money, and so did Dr. Johnson.

Cruden, the author of the "Concordance," tried to do the same, and addressed numerous pamphlets to the object of his choice, but she remained obdurate in spite of these and other extraordinary means of wooing.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

Drawing Him Out.

"I am going to have the celebrated Prof. von Dunkelheim at the reception to-night," said Mrs. Marlborough Crœsus to Mrs. Sharpe; "he's a great acquisition—so very profound and learned, you know—but he won't talk. Nobody has succeeded in making him talk. If there's anybody at Newport that can draw him out, my dear, it's you, and I want you to try your skill on him."

"What's his specialty?"

"Butter." (That was what Mrs. Sharpe understood Mrs. Marlborough Crœsus to say.)

"Butter? Why, that's a queer fad for a learned professor. But I'll do my best."

That evening, at the reception, Mrs. Sharpe opened out bravely upon Prof. von Dunkelheim at the first opportunity.

"As we were driving out on the island this afternoon, professor," said she, "I saw some of the most beautiful herds of Jersey cows that I have ever seen in my life."

"Ah?"

"And at one place the cows beyond the fence contemplated us with such gentle, tender eyes, and such soulful moos that for a moment I forgot their practical value in their æsthetic attractions. But after all, I thought, it is not for their beauty that we should value them, but for the butter they produce."

"Um."

Mrs. Sharpe rattled on about the cows for a conversational mile or two without drawing out any response from the professor.

"It is because he thinks I don't know anything about the way butter is made that he won't talk," thought Mrs. Sharpe. "Well, I will convince him that I do know something about it."

And she proceeded to discuss the creamery methods in vogue in Vermont, with an infinite deal of talk about coolers and temperature and mechanical butter workers, and so on. She hadn't crammed on the subject all the afternoon for nothing.

But not a word could she get out of the professor beyond the "Um" and "Ah?"

He was plainly very much bored and edged away after a while. Mrs. Sharpe was in despair.

Presently Mrs. Marlborough Crœsus got her into a corner and said:

"Why, what in the world do you mean by talking forever to Prof. von Dunkelheim about cows and creameries and all that sort of thing?"

"Isn't that his specialty? Didn't you tell me so?"

"Why, never in the world!"

"What is it, then, for heaven's sake?"

"Buddha, of course. He's written any number of books about Buddhism."

There is a marked coolness now between Mrs. Sharpe and Mrs. Marlborough Crœsus. Mrs. Sharpe says that a woman who pronounces "Buddha" like "butter" is hardly fit for cultivated society.—[Boston Record.

The Respectability of "Tote."

We were asked yesterday if "tote" was a good word—a correct word. There is none better.

It is of excellent parentage—Anglo-Saxon. Chaucer, the first great English poet, uses "tote" several times in his celebrated "Canterbury Tales," and just as the Southern people use it to this day.

A Northern writer tried to use it and he abused it. He wrote:

"He ordered the boy to tote his horse around to the gate."

Old Noah Webster slipped up as to "tote" in the early editions of his big dictionary. He said it was a Southern provincialism common among the negroes.

It is a legitimate, honest word, of which no man need be ashamed.—[Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNION.

Nearly All of Them Have Enjoyed Their Country Homes.

Almost every President that this country has had has passed a part of his career in the delights of a country home.

Washington, as everybody knows, owned a large estate at Mount Vernon, where he retired after his two terms in the Presidency. His death, it will be remembered, was caused from exposure incident to his duties on the plantation, which he delighted to manage in person.

John Adams, his successor, retired after his term in the Presidency had expired, to a country seat, "Quincy," near Boston, and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Jefferson, after his retirement from public life, established himself at his home, Monticello, Va., where he entertained his friends, managed his estate, and died regretted by a large number of servants and domestics, whom he had with him to the last.

Madison, after his term of office had expired, retired to Montpelier, Va., where he became rector of the University of Virginia and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Monroe, after the close of his public life, took up his residence at Oak Hill, Va., where he entertained his friends royally, so much so, in fact, that he soon found the bottom of his purse, and was finally obliged to give up his princely estate and take up his residence with relatives in New York, where he was still making his home at the time of his death.

John Quincy Adams, after his term of office had expired, retired to the old family estate "Quincy," in Massachusetts, but responded to his country's call again, and died at his post of duty in Washington, where he had been sent as a member of Congress.

Jackson, as everybody knows, retired to the "Hermitage," Nashville, where he died.

Van Buren, after his term in office expired, retired to Kinderhook, N. Y., and there ended his days.

Harrison, who died during his term in the Presidency, was buried at his home in North Bend, Ohio, and there his remains still lie.

Tyler was accustomed to country life, and delighted in it, as it brought him recollections of early days, when his father was one of the largest land owners in Virginia.

Polk, whose early days were spent in the country as the son of a farmer, looked forward to a comfortable life of retirement, just beside Nashville, after his term of service in the Presidency, but had been only three months away from Washington when death called him.

Taylor, who had worked on a plantation during his early life, had looked forward with pleasure to a quiet life on his estate at Baton Rouge, La., after retiring from his war service. He had scarcely begun this, however, when he was called to the Presidency, and before his term had fairly begun his life ended.

Fillmore was the son of a farmer and spent his early life among rural delights.

Pierce ever remembered with affection the place where his boyhood days were spent, and where he taught a country school when he arrived at the early years of manhood.

Buchanan, after his Presidential labors were ended, retired to a country place, "Wheatland," in Pennsylvania, where he died.

Lincoln, as everybody knows, was reared amid the most primitive of country life, and retained a great affection for the homely things of life to the day of his sad death.

The same may be said of his successor, Johnson, who was in this respect, not unlike his more illustrious predecessor.

Grant, who was a farmer in his earlier days, ended his life in the country, heartily wishing, no doubt, that he had followed the example of his predecessor, and retired to the country rather than have entered the whirlpool of New York business life.

Mr. Hayes, as everybody knows, is in retirement, upon a farm in Ohio, devoting his attention to the duties of a rural life, and entertaining the many friends who seek him out in his comparative seclusion.

President Garfield went from his country home, at Mentor, Ohio, to the White House, where he was stricken down by the assassin's bullet, and his sorrowing wife and family, after a couple of years in city life, have just determined to sell their city home and return to their country residence.

President Arthur, after a year of city life, at the close of his term, now seeks the country as his only hope of regaining the health lost in his country's service at the White House.

And President Cleveland, following the example of this long line of Presidential predecessors, is preparing a country home for himself, only varying the order by beginning his country life during his actual term of service.—[Louisville Post.

Woman's Dress a Hundred Years Ago.

Devoted as she was to the world of fashion, Miss Frampton did not admire all its ways. Under the date of 1786 she wrote:

"My sister, Phillis Wallaston, now between sixteen and seventeen, was beginning to be produced a little in the world.

"At that time everybody wore powder and pomatum; a large triangular thing called a cushion, to which the hair was frizzed up with three or four enormous curls on each side; the higher the pyramid of hair, gauze, feathers and other ornaments was carried the more fashionable it was thought, and such was the labor employed to rear the fabric that night-caps were made in proportion to it and covered over the hair, immensely long black pins, double and single, powder, pomatum and all ready for the next day.

"I think I remember hearing that twenty-four large pins were by no means an unusual number to go to bed with on your head.

"The perfection of figure, according to the then fashion, was the smallness of the circumference into which your unfortunate waist could be compressed, and many a poor girl hurt her health very materially by trying to rival the reigning beauty of that day, the Duchess of Rutland, who was said to squeeze herself to the size of an orange and a half.

"Small hoops were worn in a morning and larger for a dress, some going outward as they went downward, something in the form of a bell.

"Sacques were very common; my mother constantly wore them. They were dresses with loose backs and a stomacher.

"Gauze handkerchiefs trimmed with blond, were worn on the neck."—[London Athenæum.

Hint to Fathers.

"How to Send a Boy to Sea" is the name of a new book.

One good way is work him on the farm from daylight to dark 365 days in the year, and then thrash him with a trunk strap when he asks for a half a dollar leap year.—[Cambridge Chronicle.

RHYMES FOR BORROWERS.

Curious Means of Claiming Ownership in Books.

Some people have a strange way of designating their ownership of books.

Of course you remember, when a schoolboy, what ridiculous doggerel some of the scholars wrote in theirs.

As for example;

"This book is John Smith's,
My fist is another;
You touch one
And you'll feel the other."

And again:

"Steal not this book, my honest friend,
For fear the gallows'll be thy end."

Once more:

"Steal not this book, for fear of shame,
For here you see the owner's name;
And when you die the Lord will say:
'Where is that book you stole away?'
And if you say you do not know,
He then will cast you down below."

A great many grown-up children have adopted the custom in a graver mood.

The two verses commonly used are;

"If thou art borrowed by a friend,
Right welcome shall he be,
To read, to study, not to lend,
But to return to me."

And this:

"Not that imparted knowledge doth
Diminish learning's store;
But books, I find, if often lent,
Return to me no more."

There is one found in a book formerly belonging to a well-known resident of New York:

"Any one may borrow, but a gentleman returns."

David W. Jayne's books have the following Scriptural quotation:

"Go thou rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves."

The following rather severe lines were used by a Massachusetts man:

"Stern power of Justice, lift thy wand
In spite of mercy's look;
Strike him who with presumptuous hand
Purloins this valued book."

Aaron Putnam, who flourished in Medford, Mass., about one hundred years ago, used these lines:

"The wicked borrow, but do not return again. See thou art not one of that number."

Duncan C. Pell, of New York, had this rather churlish motto, not at all in keeping with his character:

"He does not lend his books."

W. J. Snelling, one of the early editors of the Boston Herald, had these instructions:

"Do not turn down the leaves to mark the place, but put in a slip of paper. Do not give the book to children for a plaything. Handle not with dirty hands. Return the book when you have read it."

It Was the Other One.

A year ago we were all at one of the lakeside resorts, where Planchette had become all the rage, and everybody was bent upon exploring the mysteries of the future.

Upon this particular evening a young man who had developed strong mediumistic powers, had his hand upon Planchette, when I was called from the room to welcome a friend, a young lady who had just arrived from Lakeside.

A few minutes later I entered with my friend, an utter stranger to them all, upon my arm. With mischievous intent, I stepped forward to the table and said:

"Now, Planchette, if you can tell me truly whether this young lady fell in love while she was at Lakeside, I will believe in you."

"She did," promptly wrote the little machine.

"With whom? Can you tell his name?"

"Certainly; it is a very common name." My friend gave a little shriek.

"Is it Smith or Brown?" I continued.

"It is the other one," answered Planchette.

"Did you ever!" exclaimed my friend.

Sure enough, she married Jones very shortly afterwards, and they have been very happy.—[St. Louis Spectator.

Short Chapter on Chemical Nomenclature.

Persons who undertake to gain through chemical literature a knowledge of what chemists are doing in and for the world encounter a discouraging nomenclature which repels them by its apparent intricacy and its polysyllabic character.

Their opinion of the terminology of an exact science is not enhanced when they learn that "blacklead" contains no lead, "copperas" contains no copper, "mosaic gold" no gold, and "German silver," no silver; that "carbolic acid" is not an acid, and that "oil of vitrol" is not an oil; that olive oil is a "salt," but "rock oil" is neither an oil or salt; that some sugars are alcohols, and some kinds of wax are others; that "cream of tartar," has nothing in common with cream, "milk of lime" with milk, "butter of antimony" with butter, "sugar of lead" with sugar, nor "liver of sulphur" with the animal organ from which it was named.

Readers of chemical writings sometimes fail to appreciate the advantages of styling borax "di-meta-borax of sodium," or of calling common alcohol "methyl-carbinol," and they ignore the euphony in such words as penta-methyl-[illegible] to designate a substance [illegible] and baptized by Dr. Albert Mason.—[Popular Science Monthly.

Introduce Your Guests to Each Other.

In one of the Chicago suburban towns several years ago a new family was invited to the house of an old friend to "become acquainted with the neighbors."

There was a numerous party. The evening passed off very delightfully to the "neighbors," but very dolefully to the new-comers. The fact is, the host and hostess were so absorbed in their own little interests and in their "neighbors" that they forgot to introduce the new-comers to any of them.

As the new-comers were about to leave for home this conversation took place.

Hostess.—"I trust, Mrs. M., that you now know our good people well enough to like them."

Mrs. M.—"I suppose they are all very good people, Mrs. C., but we have really not become acquainted with a solitary soul of them. But I wish you a very good night."

This only shows how easily some people, when giving parties as well as at other times, can "lose their heads."—[Chicago Journal.

Wanted the Wishbone.

Florence, aged four, demanded as her perquisite the wishbone of every fowl brought into the house.

One day she was carefully arranging her collection when her father came into the room.

"Fader," she said, looking up—"fader, is you doin' to die?"

"Why, yes, Florence, we must all die some time," he said, touched by her earnest look.

"Fader, when you does die may I have your wishbone?"

APPETIZERS.

The Origin.

A fight between two prominent Memphis business men originated in this way:

Cagle: "The first case of yellow fever that developed in this city was a negro woman at my house."

Boyle: "No, the first case was a negro boy at my house."

C.: "You are mistaken."

B.: "I tell you that I know."

C.: "I ought to know, for I was there."

B.: "Reckon I was there."

C.: "I doubt it. You ran away before the alarm was given."

B.: "Who did?"

C.: "You did."

B.: "Liar!"

C.: "Liar!"

Note in daily paper:

"The firm of Cagle & Boyle, so well and favorably known in this city, has dissolved by mutual consent. The strongest friendship existed between the two partners, and the dissolution took place in the best of good humor."

Local paragraph:

"Yesterday while the Hon. Peter Cagle was going down in the cellar, he fell over an obstruction, struck a barrel, and blacked one of his eyes; and, singular to relate, shortly afterward Colonel Boyle slipped on the sidewalk and seriously bruised his nose. At the present writing both gentlemen are doing well, and will, we trust, be out again in a few days."—[Arkansaw Traveler.

An Experienced Editor.

"Ah," said the summer tourist, leaning over the fence and addressing the farmer, "may I make bold to inquire what that great quantity of green vegetation growing over there is?"

"Cert'nly, mister; that's corn."

"Ah, thanks. And those large animals over the fence, they are, er—"

"Cows, my friend, every one of 'em cows. Say, you don't seem to be very well posted on these 'ere things."

"Perhaps not. The fact is, my business has kept me so closely confined that this is the first chance I've had to go out in the country."

"Running a bank or something like that?"

"No, sir, I am editor of an agricultural paper. I have held that position for thirty years."—[Estelline Bell.

Perspiring Clouds.

Little Dollie asked his mamma if he could go out in the yard and play, to which his mother replied that he could not, as it was raining.

Looking out of the window a few minutes afterwards, he said:

"Mamma, the rain don't rain any more."

"But the ground is wet, Dollie," was the reply, "and it is still very misty."

"Well," replied Dollie, "I dess it's nothin' but the perspiration comin' down."—[National Weekly.

Doubling Up into One.

Little Boy (to very stout lady visitor): "Wasn't you single before you married Mr. Slimley?"

Stout Lady: "Yes, my dear."

Little Boy (perplexed): "O, then, when you married Mr. Slimley you became double, didn't you."

Stout Lady: "Oh, no, my dear; we became one, as they say."

Little Boy (conclusively): "Oh, then you're the one, ain't you?"—[Harper's Bazar.

Couldn't Afford It.

Tramp: "Sir, a single moment."

Genial Man: "Well, my good man?"

Tramp: "I will be frank with you. I am tired of life and am determined to drink myself to death. I have exhausted my means, and I implore you to furnish the funds to complete my destruction."

G. M. (after a careful survey): "My good man, I regret to say that I have not $10,000 to spare."—[Philadelphia Call.

Family Cares.

She was away with her mother and she indited an epistle (in her mother's handwriting) to her papa.

She had a doll, which, with budding poetry, was named Helen Marguerite, and she wrote:

"Helen Marguerite's eyes fell down her stomach and her head fell off, and I'm so sorry. I want you, papa, to go and get me a pair of twins from Dr. ——. I want some babies to play with."—[San Francisco Chronicle.

Why She Didn't Hear the Sermon.

"Well, how did you like the sermon Sunday?" we heard one lady ask another on the Court House pavement recently.

"The sermon?"

"Yes, you were at church, weren't you?"

"Yes, certainly."

"Well, then, how did you like the sermon?"

"I didn't hear any sermon; I belong to the choir," was the self-satisfied rejoinder.—[Chambersburg (Penn.) Repository.

A Little "Previous."

The Rev. Mr. Unity was quite liberal, but so absent-minded.

They were making up a whist party, when Miss Mabel said to him:

"Mr. Unity, won't you join us? Mr. De Beans is going to take a hand and be my partner."

Mr. Unity wakes up with a start, and breaks everybody up by remarking:

"Isn't this rather sudden? Have you got a license?"—[Lowell Citizen.

Peculiarity.

Charles Lamb's rebuke to a man who by self-assertion pronounced himself devoid of any peculiarity ought not to be omitted.

"Wh-which hand do you b-b-blow your n-n-nose with?" inquired Lamb.

"With my right hand, to be sure."

"Ah!" said Lamb pensively, "that's your pe-pe-peculiarity. I b-b-blow mine with my handkerchief."—[Chambers's Journal.

Not His Size.

A Boston young man who was delegated by his sister to buy her a pair of corsets, No. 8, went into a large dry goods store the other day, and with some hesitation and nervousness asked the salesgirl who presided over that department for the desired article.

The girl sized him up a moment, and then replied:

"They won't fit you, sir. You'll want two sizes larger, at least."—[Boston Post.

Reasonable.

Isaacs: "You can have dot bair of susbenders for feefty zents. Of you dakes dwo bair I lets you have them for seventy-five zents, or I gifs you your bair vor a tollar."

Customer: "How many pair will I have to take before I get them for nothing?"

A Suggestive Question.

A little child once asked his mother the question:

"Mother, what part of heaven do they go to who are good, but not agreeable?"—[Christian Advocate.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
RIDAY. -- SEPTEMBER 24, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
HAUNCEY F. BLACK, of York.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
BRUCE RICKETTS, of Luzerne.
OR SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ILLIAM J. BRENNEN, Allegheny.
FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
AXWELL STEVENSON, Philad'a.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
THOMAS COLLINS,
FOR ASSEMBLY:
DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Johnstown.
JOHN S. RHEY, Ebensburg.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Ebensburg.
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
ELESTINE J. BLAIR, Ebensburg.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
H. G. ROSE, Johnstown.
FOR HOUSE HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JACOB SHAFER, Allegheny Twp.

OHIO AND INDIANA having changed the time for holding their State elections from October to November, the only October election this year will take place in Georgia on the 5th of the month.—There is no organized opposition to General Gordon, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and, therefore, no special interest is felt in the result.

THE Democratic conferrees of the Eleventh Congressional district, comprising a portion of Luzerne and a portion of Lackawanna county, together with Montour, Columbia, Pike, Monroe and Carbon counties, have nominated Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, ex-United States Senator, for Congress. Mr. Buckalew is a very able man, with a reputation for personal integrity that has never been questioned and enjoys the confidence of the people of Pennsylvania, irrespective of party, in as large a degree as any other man within her limits. As has been well remarked, "Pennsylvania never has had reason and never will have reason to be ashamed of him."

HON. JAMES R. LUDLOW, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, died on Monday last, in the sixty-second year of his age. He had been on the bench ever since 1857 and was serving out his third term which would have expired in January, 1888. He enjoyed the entire confidence of both parties in Philadelphia, and was twice elected to the Judgeship without opposition. In 1873 he was the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, but was defeated by Judge Gordon by a majority of fifteen thousand. Judge Ludlow was regarded as able, honest and conscientious a Judge as ever sat upon the bench in this State, and the loss of such a man cannot but be regarded as a public calamity.

LADY LONDONDERRY, wife of the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, wore a white poplin dress as a compliment to the Irish when she and her husband made their entry into Dublin, on Saturday last, probably taking a hint from the Princess of Wales, who wore a green silk dress when she and her husband, Prince Albert, visited Ireland some months ago. In addition to being a very ordinary man Lord Londonderry is a descendant of the hated Lord Castlereagh, and his reception in Dublin by the countrymen of Henry Grattan and Robert Emmet was marked by a cold and sullen indifference. They regard him as the enemy of their present highest aspiration, the right to govern themselves, and look upon his advent among them with a feeling allied to hate.

"IN ten or twenty years," says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, "Pennsylvania will have lost its forest crown of oak timber, and the Alleghenies will be but barren slopes, covered with miserable scrub timber and laurel thicket. And yet it is hardly thirty years since the mountains of our State were covered with the most magnificent timber. There is very little good oak timber left in the State, and that little is being used up rapidly. The Pennsylvania railway company uses enormous quantities of it, and one contractor, by no means one of the largest, has twenty-five saw mills engaged in cutting it. It is not thirty years since black walnut was cut into fence rails in western Ohio. Our waste of oak may appear equally criminal in the future, but the use of steel ties will in time relieve our forests of that enormous drain."

THE letter of acceptance of Chauncey F. Black, the Democratic nominee for Governor, will be found elsewhere in our paper. It is a plain, straightforward deliverance, and can be easily understood without the aid of a dictionary. He confines himself to the discussion of three questions, the enforcement of the provisions of Articles XVI and XVII of the Constitution by appropriate legislation, the rights of labor and the liquor traffic, which embrace the main issues in the present State campaign. What he says in regard to each of them is direct and positive and leaves no manner of doubt as to his position. That Mr. Black is the sincere friend of the laboring man his public utterances for years abundantly attest. It is no afterthought with him for the unworthy purpose of conciliating popular support, but the expression of his honest, well matured convictions, and is consistent with all that he has ever written or said on the subject. It is not often that a candidate for Governor of this State has so positively and unreservedly expressed his views in reference to the important questions with which the next State administration will be called upon to deal.

UP to the 30th of last June, according to the Record Division of the Pension Bureau, the whole number of pensioners who have been borne on the pension rolls on account of the civil war from 1861 was 561,881, and during that period the whole amount paid them was over eight hundred and thirty millions of dollars. During the last fiscal year there were issued 81,422 pension certificates, and the payments for the year were $65,747,380.

THERE is mutiny in the Prohibition camp, a call having appeared on Saturday last in the Wilkesbarre *Watchfire*, the temperance organ in Luzerne county, signed by twenty-three Prohibitionists, including three members of the Prohibition State Committee, for a Convention to meet at Harrisburg on September 30th, to nominate another Prohibition candidate for Governor.—The *Watchfire* in taking down the name of Mr. Wolfe from the head of the Prohibition ticket, alleges as its reason for so doing, that Wolfe, who gained for himself much credit for his open revolt against bossism, is now, as a candidate, attempting to practice the very thing which he formerly so vigorously condemned in others. This, however, appears to be an afterthought. The whole difficulty, we think, is traceable to the election at the late State Convention by a minority of the State Committee, of H. D. Patton, of Lancaster, as Chairman of the State Committee, his appointment of P. S. Goodman to be Secretary of the Committee, followed two days afterwards by his (Patton's) resignation. At a subsequent meeting of the State Committee A. A. Stevens, of Tyrone, was elected to succeed Patton, but that action don't seem to have restored harmony to the Prohibition household, so far at least as the twenty-three signers to the call for a new Convention are concerned. One of the signers to the call is P. S. Goodman, Chairman of the Lancaster Co. Prohibition Com., and James Black and several other well known Prohibitionists of that county have requested him to resign and have called a meeting of the county Committee for Monday next to take action in the premises. This revolt although it looks ugly at first sight don't seem to have any substantial backing, and at the Prohibition headquarters in Philadelphia, and among leading Prohibitionists throughout the State it is not regarded as possessing any special significance.—There is plenty of room for one Prohibition candidate for Governor in this State, but hardly enough for two. It looks like crowding the mourners.

Black's Letter of Acceptance.

YORK, PA., Sept. 16, 1886.

GENTLEMEN: I desire to acknowledge again, in this more public manner, the courtesy with which you have discharged the duty imposed upon you by the Democratic Convention. It was understood when you presented the official notification of my nomination for Governor, that I would at a later period, make a more formal response.

I am the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor. The questions to be resolved by the election relate to the management of the State Government exclusively, and I am concerned now, as I would be if elected, about nothing else.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Pennsylvania has a constitution. All her officials take a solemn obligation to support and defend it. Shall it be enforced in all its parts and on all persons alike? None of its provisions are openly resisted and defied by any respectable number of persons, except those contained in Articles XVI and XVII. Their scope and purpose are well known. They were framed to secure to the people their equal and lawful rights upon the highways of the Commonwealth. Their due enforcement under "appropriate" acts of Assembly would injure no honest business, and disturb no legitimate interest. On the contrary, it would promote the welfare of the entire people, including that of the shareholders of the transportation companies themselves.—Their best interests are intimately associated with the general interests of the Commonwealth, under whose wise policy they are created, regulated and protected. The hand which breaks the sanctity of law in one case weakens it in all. The aggressor who defies the constitution to seize a wrongful advantage to-day, invokes it to-morrow for his own protection. Least of all can corporations in the enjoyment of public grants for public purposes, afford to disregard its wholesome restrictions. To do so is almost necessarily to arouse among freemen a spirit which may seek, and in numerous instances has sought, reclamation by proceedings as little in accord with fundamental law and vested rights as those which provoked it. We propose to hold the shield of the constitution over all alike; and behind it there is no place for extortion on the one hand or for confiscation on the other. The articles in question must be enforced.—The people are determined that they shall be, and that the abuses which they were intended to correct shall cease. On this important subject there has never been any doubt about the attitude of the Democratic party, and I believe I am its nominee to day principally because there is no doubt about mine. And in this we are happily not alone. Every party but one, offering State candidates at the pending election, concurs with ours in the demand for enforcement of those provisions, and the election of a Legislature which will pass the "appropriate legislation."

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The enforcement of the articles of the constitution, relative to railroads, telegraphs and canals would in itself afford a large measure of relief to the productive industries of the state and to the manual laborers employed in them. But the latter require more than this. They have special grievances demanding special remedies. Upon some of them the convention spoke freely and unequivocally, and in accepting the nomination I, of course, accept the platform. Should I be elected, I would invite the cordial co-operation and the considerate advice of the duly appointed representatives of all labor organizations in the State with reference, not merely to the rights, but to the needs of their people. Through a long series of years their influence has scarcely been perceptible in our legislation. While the lobbies swarmed with the well-paid and expert agents of other interests, the laborer labored on in his vocation, trusting to the honor of his official representatives. The result is a mass of laws in which every interest but his is carefully provided for, while he is cunningly restricted in the most important concerns of his life. Others may combine to limit production and suspend his employment; to raise the prices of the necessaries of life; to lower the wages which purchase them; but should he combine with his fellows to market his labor at better rates, he is too frequently charged with disorders for which he is not primarily responsible, prosecuted under laws which are but a slight modification of the barbarous conspiracy laws; confronted by police representing the employer, instead of the public authority; and not unfrequently he is cast adrift, while imported laborers, aliens to his blood and country, are brought forward to take his job and to eat the bread of his children. He sees the wealth of the country increasing in a ratio almost appalling; but he also sees it concentrating in the hands of a very few, and he knows there is something essentially wrong in those laws which permit such a division of the common produce of capital and labor. What he wants principally is a free field and a fair one; a repeal of the laws which circumscribe him, with a careful revision, followed by a vigilant enforcement, of those which protect his life and health while at work, and insure him the regular payment of his earnings in honest cash.

Some time since I was appealed to by miners in the Monongahela valley to aid them in securing the appointment of a coal and iron policeman, who might be employed, in the interests of the men, to protect them against systematic swindling by false weighing on the tipples.—They said that plundering of the workmen was systematic and extensive, and was the main cause of the disastrous strike then prevailing in that region.—But when I came to examine the law, I found that the Governor might appoint any number of those peculiar coal and and iron policemen, at the instance, in the pay, and for the exclusive purposes of the employers, but not one for the benefit of the men, however clear the necessity, or urgent the appeal. This is a practical illustration of what I mean when I say that the laborers' interests have been studiously and cruelly subordinated to the interests of others.

During the past year Pennsylvania, in common with many other states, has felt profoundly, and to her sore cost, the throes of labor madly seeking the betterment of its condition, with the redress of wrongs known to exist, the remedies for which are but vaguely understood. The losses inflicted by these recurring struggles are simply tremendous and incalculable. They fall heavily upon all classes, and upon none more heavily than the workingmen themselves. Must they go on forever? Such wide tumults among men ordinarily sober and industrious, such vast sacrifices of bread and peace by multitudes of intelligent and orderly citizens are not without grave cause. I believe they will cease, and cease only when the wage earner is placed upon the dead level of legal equality with the wage-payer, at every stage and in every particular of the several transactions between them. Men of conservative minds have witnessed the beneficial results of the progress of labor in self-organization, with intense satisfaction. Such organization, completed and perfected, promises apparently justice, order and repose to all the interests concerned. Why not give to it the sanction of the law and the protection of the State?

Incorporation may prove to be the simple but beneficent expedient of which all modern society appears to be in common search. The remedy for all public and private wrong must be in the law; and industry organized under the law, and with the protection of the law that is given to capital, would find its own safety in the just restraints of the law, which makes the rights of person and property sacred under our free institutions.

THE BURDENS ON REAL ESTATE.

Like the men who work for daily or weekly wages, the agricultural people, with even less excuse for the dereliction, have neglected the care of their own interests; and by reason of protracted failure to employ the necessary instrumentalities of mutual organization and representation in the government, they find the burdens of the State resting more heavily upon their fields than upon any other form of property of equal value. While their lands are depreciated, and their produce undersold in their own markets, in consequence of discriminations against local freights, the revenue and tax laws are made to bear upon them with undue and excessive exaction.

THE PROHIBITION ISSUE.

There is, I believe, but one other distinct question of State policy involved in the election of this year. One of the political parties has avowed its purpose to pass through two successive legislatures, and submit to the people a Constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this Commonwealth. A third party, constituting in themselves that "respectable portion of the people" referred to by the others in their platform, insist upon immediate and total prohibition by legislative enactment, without waiting upon the needless and tedious process of amendment. Neither of these parties looks toward indemnification for the large amounts of private property which must be measurably destroyed by the enactment of such a law, or the adoption of such an amendment. The Democratic party has, on the other hand, from its formation, consistently opposed sumptuary laws, "which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty."

But this denial of the right of prohibition implies the duty of regulation; and though the just power of the State does not extemd to the prescription of the drink, diet or dress of the individual man, it does extend to the prevention of any abuse of his private right affecting his neighbor or society at large; and I favor the enactment of any laws, however stringent, which may be necessary to that purpose, and, in any event, the rigid enforcement of those now in existence. Conscious of the terrible evils of excessive indulgence, we do not attempt to eradicate them by a species of legislation which has never failed to increase them, but which inevitably brings on the desperate resistance of the citizen, who feels himself deprived of a natural right, and with it a train of illicit crimes and ruinous disorders. I cannot better conclude this paragraph than by the following passage from the hand of the illustrious Tilden:—

> "Such legislation springs from a misconception of the proper sphere of government. It is no part of the duty of the State to coerce the individual man so far as his conduct may affect others, not remotely and consequentially, but by violating rights which legislation can recognize and undertake to protect. The opposite principle leaves no room for individual reason and conscience, trusts nothing to self-culture, and substitutes the wisdom of the Senate and Assembly for the plan of moral government ordained by Providence. The whole progress of society consists in learning how to attain, by the independent action of voluntary association of individuals those objects which are at first attempted only through the agency of government, and in lessening the sphere of legislation and enlarging that of the individual reason and conscience. Our American institutions have recognized this idea more completely than it has been recognized by the institutions of any other people, and the Democratic party has generally been the faithful guardian of its progressive development * * * * To-day, while it is in favor of sobriety and good morals, it disowns a system of coercive legislation which cannot produce them, but must create many serious evils, which violates constitutional guarantees and sound principles of legislation, invades the rightful domain of individual judgment and conscience, and takes a step backward to that barbarian age when the wages of labor, the price of commodities, a man's food and clothing, were dictated to him by a government calling itself paternal."

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

These appear to me to be the definite issues to be determined by the election. They are none of them partisan questions. They concern deeply and vitally the most important interests of society, and each of them involves the permanent welfare of entire classes of our people. Will the voters permit merely partisan considerations to determine their action upon them? I cannot think so. They have heretofore shown that when parties have fallen under corrupt or reckless control, and a supreme public necessity arose, they knew how to assert the sovereign power of an enlightened people. They did so when the constitution was adopted, notwithstanding the resistance of the same political combinations and the same monopoly interests which now obstruct its enforcement. They did so four years ago, when they found it imperatively necessary to rescue the Commonwealth from unworthy hands. They have had no occasion to regret the largely non-partisan decisions then rendered. On the contrary, the new constitution has proved an unmixed blessing in just so far as it has been respected and obeyed, and the Democratic executive brought into power by the independent action of a great number of citizens has given us an honest, frugal, and irreproachable administration. It cannot be supposed they will now go to the polls and deliberately decree a relapse to the servitude of the past. The personal characters of candidates, so they be commonly respectable, should be but lightly weighed against questions of such gravity. The best of men are sometimes sunk into abject helplessness by adverse surroundings. The last Governor of Pennsylvania but one, the intellectual peer of any who ever occupied the place, moved by a sense of "self-respect" and patriotic duty, sounded "a note of warning to the whole people" against the choice of a chief magistrate owning allegiance to any power but that of the people, and especially against any one under the malign influence, which, in spite of his noble instincts, had succeeded in obstructing and perverting his administration.

It was a warning to be remembered.

Very sincerely yours,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.

The Convention of Governors.

To-day the Governors of the thirteen original States of the Union, or as many of them as can conveniently do so, will meet in Philadelphia to arrange for the centennial celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the convention of Delegates.

The hundredth anniversary of that event occurs one year from to day. It is remarkable that Mr. G. F. Hoar and other senators who were much interested during the last session of Congress in securing a grand commemoration of the landing of Columbus for 1892, six years hence, let slip from their efforts any observance whatever of the centenary of their own national Constitution, which was to occur five years earlier. Yet they are presumably familiar with the memorable words appended to Article VII of the Constitution, attested by the roll of distinguished signatures, beginning with that of "Geo. Washington, Pres't, and Deputy from Virginia.:"

> "Done in convention by the unanimous consent the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth."

The hundredth anniversary of such an event in our political history should hardly pass without notice; and, inasmuch as Congress has hitherto taken no steps to celebrate it, to-day's gathering, which originated, if we rightly remember, in a resolution passed by the Legislature of New Jersey last June, becomes the more important. A committee of thirteen citizens of Philadelphia and eighteen Councilmen, aided by the commercial and maritime exchanges, have arranged for this preliminary meeting in Carpenter's Hall and Independence Hall.

The formal act of agreeing to the Constitution and appending thereto the signatures of its framers was not the only one that gives interest to the 17th of September, 1787. The delegates of the several States, except Rhode Island, appointed for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, had met in convention at Philadelphia, on the 14th of May of that year. The difficulties environing their task were very great, as the failure of previous efforts to confer upon Congress even carefully restricted authority to raise an adequate revenue had made obvious. At last with four months of continuous work through the summer, the task was accomplished. The Congress of the Confederation on the 21st of February, however, in its resolution counseling the States to hold this Convention, had added to its proposed duties that of "reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures" the results of its labors, so that its "alterations and provisions" might, "when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union." The co operating acts of the Legislature closely followed this phraseology of Congress, so that it became the duty of the Convention to make a formal report of its work to "the United States in Congress assembled," especially as the document it had produced was less a revision of the existing Articles of Confederation than a new Federal Constitution.

This part of its work, then, was done also on the 17th of September, 1787. It took the form of a set of resolutions and a letter. The records show *that* on that day were "present in convention the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia." The resolutions unanimously adopted first proposed *to* Congress a method of submitting *the Constitution to the States* for *their* assent and ratification through "a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people *thereof*," and, secondly, a method of setting the new Government in operation by fixing a day for the appointment of electors *to* vote for the President and also for the choice of Senators and Representatives. These resolutions, the work of the 17th of September' thus became of high practical importance, and *their* suggestions were carried into effect by Congress. The letter sent to "his Excellency, the President of Congress," was a dignified, earnest and eloquent presentation, in brief, of the aims and the general result of the Convention's labors:

> "In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union—in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution which we now present is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable. That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not, perhaps, to be expected; but each will doubtless consider that, had her interest been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish."

Such was the work of the 17th of September, 1787. It is certainly a work not to be wholly passed without recognition on its hundredth anniversary. Undoubtedly the chief national celebration of the foundation of our Government will be that of the hundredth anniversary of the 30th of April, 1789, when its formation first became effective in all its parts through the taking of the oath of office by George Washington, the first President. But meanwhile some notice of this earlier day, with its cluster of important events, will serve to remind the generation of to-day of the circumstances under which the Constitution was formed and of the spirit which animated its framers.—*N. Y. Sun, Sept. 17.*

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Queen Victoria is 67 years old and has reigned 47 years. Only two other English sovereigns—Henry III and George III—have reigned so long.

—**A Pure and Reliable Medicine.**—A compound fluid extracts of roots, leaves, barks and berries is Burdock Blood Bitters. They cure all diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys.

—Adolf Lalloz, carriage manufacturer, 119 Carroll street, Buffalo, N. Y., states: "I was troubled with nausea of the stomach, sick headache and general debility. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."

—The largest sawmill in the country, that of the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company, at Chippewa Falls, Wis., was struck by lightning a week ago yesterday morning. Loss $250,000; partially insured.

—Children playing in the bed of Silver Creek, right in the city of Silverton, Oregon, found a piece of gold-bearing rock, very rich in the precious metal, and now there is a gold craze among the inhabitants of the little city.

—A man who has just served his term in the Nebraska State prison has brought suit against the attorney who defended him. He claims that he was convicted on account of the lawyer's malpractice, and demands $30,000 damages.

—The secret of successful advertising is to tell the truth. When we say that Dreydoppel's Borax Soap is the best and cheapest soap you can use for all purposes, it is plain statement of *fact*, and the best way to satisfy yourself is to try a pound.

—How many bald heads you see. Work, worry, disease, dissipation. These do it. Parker's Hair Balsam stops falling hair and restores gloss and youthful color. Exceptionally clean, elegant, a perfect dressing, not greasy. Prevents dandruff.

—Patsey Collins, while shovelling grain in the top of a big Niagara Falls flouring mill, fell into the hopper, slid for eighty feet through a spout eight by ten inches in size, and shot out unhurt, with six tons of grain, into a car standing on the track below.

—John Wyatt and Demps Loftin are neighbors in Marshall county, Ky., who have not spoken for years. Loftin spoke to Wyatt yesterday week at a funeral, and the latter knocked him down with a stone. Loftin then drew a knife and killed Wyatt, stabbing him seven times.

—A few years ago woodchucks did so much damage in La Porte county, Ind., that a bounty of twenty cents was offered for each woodchuck scalp. Since then some 25,000 scalps have been taken, and within the last three months the county has paid $1,039.20, which represents 5.196 of the pests.

—A young woman of Bethany, Ill., invited a large party to some private theatricals at her home. In the course of the play a marriage took place, the young woman acting the part of bride. Just before the guests went home they were told that the marriage was a bona fide one, and that that was really what they had been invited to see.

—The largest pension ever paid in the United States was paid in the United States Pension Office at Louisville last week by Pension Agent Buell to M. D. Richardson, an aged soldier living at Milton, Ky. The case for granting the pension is total blindness, brought on by injury to the eyes received in the war in 1863. The pension dates back to that year and amounted to $11,500.

—Thomas Howard, a Virginia City, Nev., lad, ran away from home and no trace of him could be found. That was a year ago. The other day his father, on his way home from New York, was accosted in Chicago with the familiar "Shine, boss?" Glancing at the bootblack he exclaimed: "Why, Tom, my son!" but Tom, recognizing the voice, took to his heels and was soon lost in the throng.

—Father Fahy, pastor of the Catholic church at Woodford, county Galway, Ireland, was arraigned before the magistrate at Woodford last week, charged with threatening the owner of property at that place, whose tenants had been evicted. He was ordered to furnish bail for his good behavior for six months, or to be imprisoned for a like period. Father Fahey refused to give bail and declared his preference for imprisonment.

—Probably the oldest man in Massachusetts is now living at Middleton, Charles King, a Canadian, who is living with his son there, and who states his age at 106 years. He is in good health, and the past week went to Nahant for a day's outing and enjoyed surf bathing. He has all his faculties, and appears as young as a man of 70. He has smoked and chewed tobacco for ninety years. His son, with whom he lives, is 70 years of age.

—While John Halhoeffer, a keeper at the Zoological garden, Cincinnati, was cleaning out the grizzly bears' den he was set upon by one of the bears, and before help could be summoned the brute lacerated his right arm to such on extent that it merely hung in shreds to his side. Halhoeffer is 60 years old, and a man of family, living in Cumminsville. He was removed to the hospital, where his arm was amputated, but he never recovered from the shock, and at 8:15 P. M. expired.

—The standing armies of Europe consist of 12,500,000 men. Their cost is over £160,000,000. The national debts of Europe have mostly been caused by war; the interest on these is consequently a war expense, and it amounts to £203,000,000 per annum. These soldiers would, if they were employed at any useful work, earn at least £168,000,000. So that we, in Christian Europe, are spending every year the monstrous sum of £471,000,000 of money in keeping—in time of peace—12,500,000 soldiers in idleness.

Handsome and Durable Paints.

Ready mixed at 50c., 60c., 75c. to $1.00 per gallon, all ready to brush on, seems to be an inducement to farmers and property owners to take an advantage of. Send for color card, testimonials, prices, etc., free, to ATLAS PAINT CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

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Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. P. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
THE BEST TONIC
Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.
DR. J. L. MYERS, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best Iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it specially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely in my own family."
MR. W. F. BROWN, 537 Main St., Covington, Ky., says: "I was completely broken down in health and troubled with pains in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."
Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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FAULTLESS FAMILY MEDICINE
"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it. It is a safe, good and reliable medicine for any disorder of the system, and if used in time is *a great preventive of sickness.* I often recommend it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.
"Rev. James M. Rollins,
"Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va."
TIME AND DOCTORS' BILLS SAVED *by always keeping Simmons Liver Regulator in the house.*
"I have found Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in *Indigestion, Colic, Diarrhœa, Biliousness,* and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty supper, if, on going to bed, I take about a teaspoonful, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten.
"OVID G. SPARKS,
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ONLY GENUINE
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Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption, and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of Croup, the alleviation of Whooping Cough, and the cure of Colds and Influenza, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,
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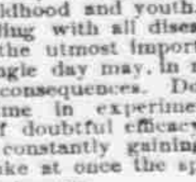

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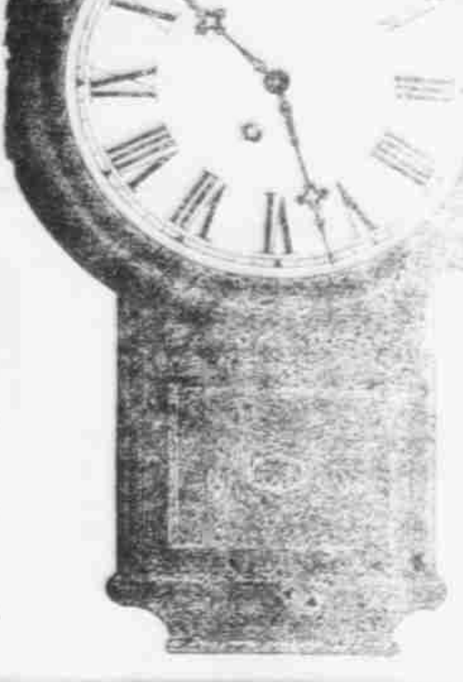

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Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles, [illegible]
TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7
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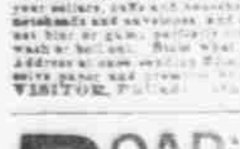

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FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1886.

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LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.	Mixed P. M.
[illegible]	9.10	1.45	4.32
[illegible]	9.27	2.03	4.50
[illegible]	9.32	2.06	5.03
[illegible]	9.42	2.17	5.14
[illegible]	9.50	2.26	5.22
[illegible]	9.57	2.32	5.31
[illegible]	10.00	2.37	5.36
[illegible]	10.04	2.41	5.41
[illegible]	10.08	2.45	5.46
[illegible]	10.17	2.54	5.57
[illegible]	10.29	3.03	6.08
[illegible]	10.34	3.12	6.18
[illegible]	10.42	3.22	6.30
[illegible]	10.45	3.24	6.33
[illegible]	10.48	3.24	6.40

LEAVES SOUTHWARD.

	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.	Mixed A. M.
[illegible]	11.00	3.40	5.00
[illegible]	11.05	3.46	5.08
[illegible]	11.07	3.48	5.12
[illegible]	11.16	3.57	5.26
[illegible]	11.25	4.07	5.41
[illegible]	11.33	4.15	5.54
[illegible]	11.42	4.25	6.08
[illegible]	11.46	4.30	6.14
[illegible]	11.50	4.33	6.21
[illegible]	11.54	4.37	6.28
[illegible]	12.00	4.45	6.33
[illegible]	12.08 P. M.	4.56	7.18
[illegible]	12.18	5.03	7.02
[illegible]	12.22	5.07	7.07
[illegible]	12.40	5.25	7.30

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Some very interesting local items were crowded out this week.

—The Cresson Mountain House closed for the season on Tuesday last after a prosperous summer business.

—Rupture instantly relieved by the use of the celebrated Fry Truss, for sale at [illegible]'s drug store.

—The celebrated Boss grain cradles manufactured by B. C. J. McGuire, at Wilmore, for sale at Dufton's hardware store.

—Altoona has a thief mean enough to rob the graves in the cemetery of the shrubbery placed upon them by the friends of the dead.

—Mr. J. A. O'Hara, a few days ago, purchased the property at the corner of Julian and Horner street from Mr. Bart McCabe, at $400.

—William H. Sechler, Esq., who has been laid up for the past six weeks with a broken leg, is now able to be about on crutches.

—A party of seventy or eighty Somerset and Cambria county people left Johnstown on Tuesday last, on an excursion to Kansas and Nebraska.

—About fifty of our citizens went out on a special train this (Thursday) morning, destined for Altoona for the purpose of witnessing the firemen's parade.

—Miss Mary Lewis, of Lebanon, Pa., daughter of Captain Andrew Lewis, deceased, of this place, visited our town on Wednesday, after an absence of twelve years.

—Hon. John Dean, of Hollidaysburg, presided during this week's term of court, Judge Johnston having been concerned as counsel in some of the cases on the list before his election to the bench.

—Mr. John W. Evans, a prominent contractor and builder, of Bloomington, Illinois, son of John Evans (blacksmith), deceased, of this place spent several days in this place during the past week after an absence of thirty years.

—Three supervisors in Franklin county were convicted before Judge Row last week for leaving a public road in a dangerous condition. The court held that supervisors were bound to keep the road unobstructed and in passable condition.

—A Johnstown liveryman passed through this place on Sunday last with a horse and buck wagon which a man named Lute had hired to go to Indiana county some time previous and failed to return. The liveryman found the horse and vehicle at Cherrytree, but Lute was not to be found.

—The publishers of the *American Agriculturist* will forward a sample copy free to every person who has been a subscriber to the *American Agriculturist*, but is not now (provided they send their name on a postal card), to the end that they may see the great improvements that have been made in this periodical.

—John Davison, a resident of Reade township, was found on last Sunday morning lying dead in a ditch near Mountaindale station with his neck broken. He had missed the late train on the Bell's Gap railroad and started for his home and in the darkness stepped into the ditch. He leaves a wife and family.

—The Steelton (Pa.) Flouring Mill last week shipped one thousand barrels of flour to [illegible], one thousand to South America, and one thousand to England. The capacity of the mill is one thousand barrels per day. The same flour is sold in Ebensburg by Edward Griffith, and all who have tried it pronounce it excellent. Try a sack.

—The dead body of a man supposed to be Thomas O'Connor was found lying in the woods near Oakland X Roads, Westmoreland county, on Saturday. From a pass found on his person it appears that he was a stonemason and had worked on the [illegible] jail. Physicians made an autopsy which showed that death was caused by consumption.

—Miss Sydney Griffith, of Pavia, Bedford county, on Wednesday of last week started for Portage, Cambria county to visit her father. She in some manner strayed into what is known as the "Cedar Swamp," some distance from Newry, and got lost. After wandering about in this wilderness for two nights and one day, she on Friday succeeded in reaching civilization.

—Pine township, Indiana county, will be divided into two election districts. A line has been adopted beginning at a point on the Cambria county line in the center of the Nicktown road, thence along that road past Burns' school house and J. M. Guthrie's grist-mill to a point in the east line of Cherryhill township, dividing the township into a north and south district.

—The Republican Congressional conferees of this district met for the third time at Somerset on last Tuesday. Several ballots were taken without any result and an adjournment was had until Wednesday morning. We may possibly hear of a nomination before our paper goes to press, but as each of the four counties appears determined to adhere to its own candidate, the contest may be a long one.

—The large barn of J. S. Keagy, in the Loop, Blair county, was completely destroyed by fire on Friday last. A fine mare, twenty tons of hay, the entire crop of wheat, oats and rye, agricultural implements, etc., were consumed. The farm is occupied by Harry Kephart, who shares the loss with Mr Keagy. There was an insurance on the barn of $1,000, but none on the stock. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—The Democratic Convention of Somerset county met on Monday last and nominated a county ticket, John H. Uhl, Esq., being the nominee for Congress; for Senator, H. H. Flick; Assemblymen, Dr. William Mauch and William H. Hay; Associate Judges, Henry Lucas and Jacob Poorbaugh; District Attorney, W. H. Ruppel; County Surveyor, Hanna Snyder; Poor House Director, Solomon Engle; member of State Committee, A. F. Johns. A. H. Coffroth, Jr., was made Chairman of the County Committee.

EARLY! PRETTY! CHEAP!

The above refers to Gable & Co.'s New Styles of Fall Dress Goods and Silks. Special value at 37 1-2, 50, 75 and 87 1-2c.

Over forty New Styles and a Full Line of the New and Popular Fall Shades. Don't fail to examine these Rare Goods.

BOOKS.—Our sale of Good Books at Low Prices will last but a short while longer.

GABLE & CO.,

CAUTION.—If you want any of these Books you had better call at once. Going rapidly.

1402--ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA--1402

LOWEST PRICES EAST OR WEST OF THE ALLEGHENIES!

—You can't work to much purpose unless you are well, but you can build up your health and strength with Parker's Tonic, and work will then become easy. It sets the lungs, liver and kidneys in working order. Coughs and Colds vanish before it. Take it in time.

—John Woodring and Emanuel Rodgers, of Tyrone, were out hunting on Friday last, when Mr. Woodring shot and disabled a squirrel, but did not kill it. Mr. Rodgers put his foot on it to keep it from getting away, when Mr. Woodring fired another load into it, part of which entered Mr Rodgers' foot, inflicting an ugly and dangerous wound. A physician was called who dressed the wound, after which the injured man was taken to his residence. It is thought the wound will prove fatal.

—The Twentieth Annual Session of the Cambria County Teachers' Institute will be held in the Court House, Ebensburg, during the week beginning October 11th. The teachers voted last year to have the institute held this year before the general opening of the country schools, and Supt. Strayer has made arrangements accordingly. Several prominent instructors and lecturers have been secured, and the coming session promises to be the largest ever held in the county. Reduced rates will be made by hotels and private houses to teachers and directors who attend the institute.

—Some young men who were sitting up with a sick man in Carrolltown about two o'clock on last Sunday morning saw a fire bursting through the roof of the wash house of Mr. Emanuel Wentz, who resides about half a mile north of that place. They gave the alarm, and a number of people hurried to the scene and with the aid of buckets and a force pump, which Mr. Wentz had convenient, succeeded in saving that gentleman's dwelling, but the wash house was entirely consumed. Mr. W. was not aware of his danger until he was aroused by the people who had gone there from Carrolltown.

—Philip C. Jarrett, president of the State board of public charities; Cadwaller Biddle, general agent and secretary, and W. J. Sawer, of Pittsburgh, a member of the board, have just completed a tour of inspection of the jails of Mifflin, Juniata, Bedford, Huntingdon and Fayette counties. They say the jail at Bedford is very dark, and so damp that fires are kept burning during the warmest weather. The Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon jails are also condemned. But the Uniontown jail is the worst of all. In the daytime it is as dark as a cave, and male and female prisoners mingle together indiscriminately, while it is unclean and poorly ventilated.

—Tony Quojliopio, an Italian, employed on a pipe line was brutally murdered on last Friday evening by two companions of the same nationality, named Nicholas Angelo and Frederick Spiffen, back of Kaufman's Hill, in Westmoreland county. The three quarreled over a small money transaction and Angelo and Spiffen set upon Quojliopio with knives, revolvers, and pick-handles. After Angelo had crushed his skull with a pick-handle Spiffen jumped on his prostrate form and stabbed him several times in the breast. Death was almost instantaneous. The murder was committed in full view of the other workmen, and in the excitement following the murderers escaped. They are still at liberty.

—If we were to speak astronomically we could hardly say that autumn is here, but in popular language in the United States the third season of the year is with us, to be followed in a very short time by the severe winter weather, which requires us to give ourselves an unusual amount of attention in order to be physically preserved. Therefore, do not delay, but take advantage at once of the great inducement now being offered you by R. L. Davis, the popular boot and shoe dealer on Julian street, as nothing requires more attention than the pedal extremities during the cold weather. He being a practical shoemaker, of course knows how to select a good stock, and if you call at his store you will find something to suit everybody, no matter what his position in life may be. Prices lower than ever.

Court Proceedings.

The following cases were disposed of last week after our report of proceedings:

Zobina Ludwig vs. Cambria Iron Co.—trespass on the case; jury find for defendant under the direction of the Court.

Terrance Gorman vs. borough of Lilly—trespass on the case; jury find for defendant.

Thomas I. Lee et ux. vs. Michael Quartz—capias sur slander; jury find for defendant.

Valentine Ansman vs. C. C. Co. and N. Y. S. R. R. Co.—appeal; jury find for plaintiff the sum of $650.

Louis Von Lunen vs. Agnes J. Parke, Adm'x—covenant; continued.

John E. Shields et al. vs. C. C. Co and N. Y. S. R R. Co.—appeal; defendant confesses judgment for $50 and costs.

THIRD WEEK.

On Monday court met at 2 o'clock, P. M., with Hon. John Dean presiding and Associate Judges Flanigan and Masters on the bench. The following cases were disposed of:

Charles Ranstead vs. Henry Garman et al.—replevin; jury find for defendant.

Charles Ranstead vs. Henry Garman et al.—capias for trespass, etc; settled.

Nicholas Behe et ux. vs. Joseph Behe et al.—trespass quare clausam fregit; jury find for plaintiff $47 damages.

Garret Risban vs. Joseph Behe et al.—trespass quare clausam fregit; jury find for defendant.

Wm. H. Richardson vs. D. A. Luther, Sheriff—trespass; jury find for defendant.

Jackson Joint Stock Oil Co. vs. L. L. Glenn—feigned issue; for defendant.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer in Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so, and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles, since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with the best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial bottles free at E. James' Drug Store.

Hay Fever.

I have been a periodical sufferer from hay fever (a most annoying and loathsome disease), since the summer of 1879, and until I used Ely's Cream Balm, was never able to find any relief until cold weather. I can truthfully say that Cream Balm cured me. I regard it as of great value, and would not be without it in the hay fever season.—L. M. Georgia, Binghamton, N. Y.

From Loretto.

At a meeting of St. Michael's T. A. and B Society, held in Loretto on Sunday, Sept. 19, 1886, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his wisdom, to remove from amongst us our much esteemed and valued fellow member, Gorman P. Glass, and

WHEREAS, In his death we feel that this society and the family, of which he was a much beloved member, have met with an irreparable loss, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in submission to the will of an all-wise Providence, we deeply regret the loss of one who was a fearless advocate of temperance, an affectionate son and brother, a kind husband and a useful member of society.

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved wife and afflicted family our sympathies in their hour of trial, knowing that their greatest consolation lies in the remembrance of his upright life and well provided death.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the minute book of the society and be published in the CAMBRIA FREEMAN and Gallitzin *News*, and that a copy of the same be presented to the family of the deceased.

JAMES W. DAILY, President.
W. A. B. LITTLE, Secretary.
MARTIN CAMPBELL, }
JOHN TREXLER, } Committee.
L. P. McDERMIT, }

A Sportsman's Manual.

As the autumnal gunning season draws nigh, a demand rises for information concerning the best ranges of game, and the water ways most prolific of fowl. For the purpose of supplying such a demand, the Passenger Department of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company has published a work entitled "A Paradise for Gunners and Anglers." The little volume is an exhaustive treatise on the game birds, water fowl, and fishes of the Maryland, Delaware Peninsulas, their haunts, habits, and characteristics. An excellent map of the territory, showing the location of streams and the means of access, and handsome illustrations of the rarer specimens of birds and fish serve both to embellish and contribute to the interest of the book. Information as to the game laws, the time when certain game most abound, the procurement of guides, boats, &c., and in fact everything which would make the way of the sportsman clear, is furnished in ample detail.

The book is distributed gratuitously and may be procured by addressing James R. Wood, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

We received the following lines, written by a guest who spent the summer at the Lloyd House, in this place, with a request to publish:

Farewell to the Lloyd House until I see thee again!
It may be sooner or later, I cannot say when;
I was much pleased with the treatment as well as the fare,
And fortunate is the wayfarer who places himself under such care.
My nearest table companion was the estimable Mrs. Wright,
Who always looked cheerful, merry and bright;
She made herself useful as none but a lady could do;
This is no bunkum, but clear facts, and is true.
On my left sat the venerable Judge Pease,
Whose genial disposition could not fail to please;
He would answer all queries so careful and free
The uninitiated would decide that he was pleading for the stipend or fee.
The host is light hearted and fond of a chat,
But never neglects his business, notwithstanding all that;
His hotel is conducted with wisdom and skill,
And no guest need get palsied at the size of his bill. A GUEST.

Pittsburg, Sept. 21, 1886.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says; "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25 cts. per box, by E. James.

* * *

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for October is a seasonable autumn number. The fashion pages are replete with pretty illustrations for different articles of costume, while an attractive frontispiece illustration and colored and black work designs will be eagerly welcomed by its lady readers. The "Wave o' the Sea," by Marian C. L. Reeves, grows in interest. "An Old Man's Darling," by Elizabeth Phipps Train, a new contributor, is well worthy of perusal. "Two Days in June," by E. V. Talbot, is a bright little story. "The Great Scamperton Fair," by L. A. Corry, is concluded, all the complications being unraveled at last. Several other stories and poems complete the literary matter. Among the latter, "Fallen Leaves," by Emil Ludekens, is especially worthy of consideration. The Fashion Notes give many seasonable hints upon autumn styles, and also treat upon different ways of decorating our homes. GODEY'S increases each month in interest. W. E. Striker, Philadelphia, Publisher. Price, $2.00 per year.

CAUTION.—Never pay money to strangers for Godey's Lady's Book. Any one representing himself to be a special agent for us is a fraud.

Ladies Wanted.

A lady agent is wanted in every city and village; also ladies to travel and solicit orders for Madame Wood's Corsets and Corded Corset Waists, Tampico Forms, Hose Supporters, Steel Protectors, Ladies' Friend, etc. Agents are making from Twenty to Fifty Dollars a week.

Send for circulars and price-list to B. WOOD, 64 South Salina street, Syracuse N. Y.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, September 22, 1886:

David Akens, Conemaugh township, Indiana county, Pa., and Sadie E. Birch, Bell township, Westmoreland county, Pa.

Daniel Powell, Johnstown, and Maggie Jones, Lower Yoder township.

Jacob Link and Kate L. Rose, Jackson township.

William H. Crum and Elfa J. Wright, Summerhill township.

John Kollar and Regine Doklorsky, Cambria borough.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James.

Important to Farmers.

The Horse Shoe brand of fertilizers of Chicago, all bone, blood and meat, is constantly kept on hand and for sale at Ebensburg and Carrolltown. I will be at the shed or at J. A. & T. B. O'Hara's office, Ebensburg, every Saturday to fill orders.

A. SCHETTIG, or
A. ECKENRODE,
Carrolltown, Pa.

Obituary.

GLASS.—Died, at his residence in Gallitzin, on Friday, Sept. 17, 1886, Mr. Gorman Glass, aged about 25 years.

The deceased was a son of Mr. Jacob Glass, deceased, of Munster township, and was employed on the Pennsylvania railroad as a car inspector. He was married about thirteen months ago to a daughter of Mr. Peter O'Neill, of Munster township, and removed to Scottdale, Westmoreland county, where he resided until about six weeks ago, when he removed to Gallitzin, and was in a short time thereafter stricken down with typhoid fever, which was the cause of his death. He leaves a wife and infant child to survive him.

Our dear loved one has left us,
How sorrowful thy doom;
To live a few short years on earth,
Then fade in early bloom.

Dear husband, kind and true,
How can we give you up;
Oh, Lord! in mercy give us strength
To drain this bitter cup.

Oh! how sad we were
But a short time ago,
When we parted father dear,
Our home's greatest pride,
And now, dear Gorman, Oh, how hard!
To lay you by his side.

Oh, Lord! if it be Thy will to call
Another cherished one,
Teach us to humbly bow our heads
And say Thy will be done. L.

LINK—Died, at the residence of its parents, in Carroll township, on Saturday, Sept 18, 1886, a little son of Mr. Simon Link, aged about 3 months.

WARNER—Died, at his residence in Chest township, on Sunday, Sept. 19, 1886, Mr. Christopher Warner, aged about 47 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—*To the heirs and legal representatives of John Fry, deceased:*

Take notice that an inquest will be held at the late residence of John Fry, deceased, in the township of Allegheny, in the county of Cambria, on *Friday, the 8th day of October next*, at **10 o'clock** in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper. JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 18 1886.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of Otis Lloyd, Assignee of Reese John Lloyd, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg, on *Tuesday, October 19, 1886*, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons interested must attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

T. W. DICK, Auditor,

Sept. 24, 1886.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the final account of Joseph Hogue Adm'r. of Mary A. Bradley, dec'd, and Adm'r. d. b. n. c. t. a. of John Bradley, dec'd. The undersigned having been appointed Auditor by Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pa., to make distribution of the funds in the hands of said accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at the Arbitration Room, in Court House, in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., on *Friday, Oct. 15, 1886*, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, to discharge the duties of my appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

H. H. MYERS, Auditor.

Sept. 24, 1886.

ARGUMENT LIST.

OCTOBER FOURTH, 1886.

Lee and wife vs. Quartz.
Bennett vs. Boring et al
Ansman vs. C. C. Co. & N. Y. S. R. R. R. Co
Stanley vs. Commonwealth
Gallagher vs. C. C. Co. & N. Y. S. R. R. R. Co.
McCoy vs. Bradley
Fullmer vs. Horner
Stutzman vs. Stonebraker
Lance vs. Lance
Treits vs. Osborn
O'Neill vs. Kittanning Ins. Co.
Exceptions to road in Washington township from Biglin Bridge.
Confer vs. Com'th & Conem'gh Borough
Sutor & Strayer vs. Cole
Bowers vs. Kelly
Coyan & Bay vs. Freelan & Co.
Falvella vs. Denny
Same vs. Gerby
Same vs. McGinley
Weakland vs. Wharton et al
In the matter of the Assignment of Lewis Hartman.
Weakland vs. Maucher
Fiske vs. Noel
Skeys vs. Larimer
Exceptions to road from Ed. Kilgallens to Fallen Timber
Bearer vs. Shoemaker
Wilman vs. Bearer

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Prothonotary.

Proth'y's Office, Sept. 20, 1886.

Actual Business College,

101 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURG, PA.

The only college in the whole world where young men can learn bookkeeping by actual practice—the only possible way to learn it, the bookkeeping being made entirely from the business transacted by the students themselves, the same as they meet it in real business. Learn easy, rapid writing by our new system. Write for College Journal; sent free.

T. M. WILLIAMS, president and professor of plain and ornamental penmanship. J. M. PHILLIPS, professor of the theory and practice of accounts. Authors, Teachers and Proprietors.

9-24 1886. 3 m.

FOR SALE.

One of the most desirable Tracts of Land for a Colony to be found.

Consisting of about 12,000 acres of rich Farming Land, of which considerable is cleared, and the balance in fine timber, for staves, saw mill lumber, &c., within good markets. There is on the land a charcoal Iron Furnace, with No. 1 machinery; a Grist Mill, Saw Mill and Tannery, run by steam, and about thirty dwellings and other buildings; situate in Trigg county, Kentucky, having two miles of river front on the Tennessee river, and the whole is offered at the low price of Five Dollars per acre, with perfect title, or will sell a portion to suit buyers. All I ask is to go and see the property, as no such a bargain can be found elsewhere.

For fuller information, call on or address

C. BERINGER,
106 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

9 24 1 m.

Duff's COLLEGE.

Pittsburg, Pa.

The oldest and best appointed Institution for obtaining a Business Education. For Circulars address **P. Duff & Sons.**

9-24 1886. 2 m.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* on the estate of Teresa Scanlan, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present the same properly authenticated for settlement to

JOSEPH HOGUE,
Adm'r *d. b. n. c. t. a.* of Teresa Scanlan, dec'd.
Loretto, Pa., Aug. 20, 1886.-6t

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION!

God Save the Commonwealth!

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within the Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said election, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOS. A. GRAY, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said County of Cambria on the

2d Day of November, A. D. 1886,

(the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

ONE PERSON for Governor.
ONE PERSON for Lieutenant-Governor.
ONE PERSON for Secretary Internal Affairs.
ONE PERSON for Auditor General.
ONE PERSON for Congressman-at Large.
ONE PERSON in conjunction with the counties of Blair, Bedford and Somerset for Congress.
TWO PERSONS for Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON for Prothonotary for the county of Cambria.
ONE PERSON for Register and Recorder for the county of Cambria.
ONE PERSON for District Attorney for the county of Cambria.
ONE PERSON for Poor House Director for the county of Cambria.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid elections in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within said county, are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny to meet at Bradly's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams to meet at the house of Daniel Dunmire, in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr to meet at school house No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick to meet at the house of Adam Makin, deceased, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria to meet at the township school house in Ebensburg borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria to meet as follows: First ward, at the school house in said ward; Second ward in the borough lock-up in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll to meet at the school house in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest to meet at school house No. 9, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield to meet at school house No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh to meet at the school house at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh to meet as follows: First ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First ward; Second ward, at the house of John Swartzman, in said Second ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle to meet at the school house in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Dean to meet at Richlands' school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg to meet as follows: East ward, at the office of Richard Jones, jr., in said ward; West ward, at Council Room, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Elder to meet at the school house in the village of St Boniface in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin to meet at Dawson's school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Gallitzin to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Grubbtown to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown to meet as follows: First ward, at the office formerly occupied by Thomas & Walters, public square; Second ward, at the office of J. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third ward at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth ward at the school house in said ward; Fifth ward, at the house of August Wiegand, in said ward; Sixth ward, at the Johnstown pottery, in said ward, Seventh ward at the school house on Horner street, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Lilly's to meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, deceased, in the village of Munster in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville to meet as follows: First ward, at the lock-up; Second ward, at the hose carriage house in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Portage, to meet at the school house near the village of Portage.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Reade to meet in the tin shop of Abraham Cornelius, in the village of Glasgow in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Stonycreek to meet at Jacoby's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill to meet at Summerhill school house, in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summit to meet at the school house in said borough, near the eastern limits of the same and fronting on Portage railroad.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor to meet at the school house near Jonas Blouch's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of East Taylor to meet at Angus' school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tunnelhill to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale to meet at the new school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore to meet at council chamber, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington to meet at the school house at the foot of Plane 4, in the borough of Lilly.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White to meet at the small store house of John C. Gates, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder to meet as follows: First division at school house No. 3, in said township; Second division, at said Beam's school house, in township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned within six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty one years of age, or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority from this Commonwealth such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote shall at any election, or for withholding the same, thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud or wilful violation of any election law shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States, or on the high seas, or while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint the clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon day of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon a warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or who shall have held an office or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the military service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local officer, below the grade of city or county officer, as shall be designated by law.

And also the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 4. That all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock P. M.

SEC. 8. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of the election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Election of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1876, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 2nd, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers have been elected shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of the Commonwealth, approved March 30, 1869:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby authorized and required to vote the tickets printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eleventh.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 24, 1886.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY,

For Young Men and Boys, Media, Penn.

12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. 10 students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1886. A graduating class in the commercial department every year. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1500 vols. added to the Library in 1883. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate) Media, Pa.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Charles Tomlinson and Ellen C., his wife, of Allegheny township, Cambria county, have made an assignment to the undersigned of all the property of said Charles Tomlinson in trust for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to said Charles Tomlinson are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against him will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

F. D. SAUPP.
Assignee of Charles Tomlinson, Et. ux
Loretto, Pa., Aug. 20, 1886.-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Hanlin, late of Munster township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to

PHILIP NOON,
Executor.
Munster twp., Sept. 10, 1886.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Annie Williamson, late of Gallitzin borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

ALFRED WILLIAMSON,
Executor.
Gallitzin, Sept. 3, 1886-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Nagle, late of Clearfield township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

JESSE NAGLE.
Executor.
Clearfield twp., Sept. 3, 1886-6t.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Cambria township, on or about the 1st of July last, a two year old heifer, light red in color, with some white on face, belly and tail. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

E. J. HUMPHREYS.
Cambria twp. Sept. 3, 1886.

STRAY cattle.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Barr township about the 1 th of July last, five head of three-year-old cattle described as follows: One red steer, three red heifers and one white and red spotted heifer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

E. W. EVANS.
Barr township, Sep. 15, 1886.

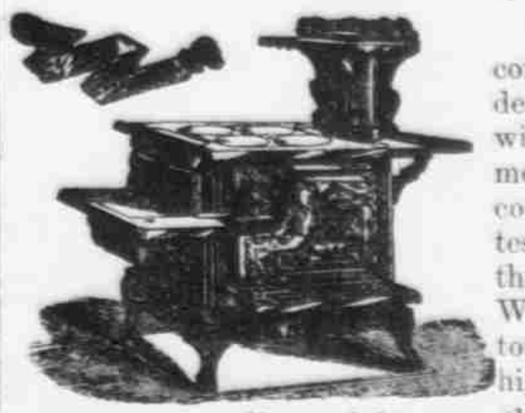
WANTED—I want you to do parlor work for me at your own home, good pay; $1 per piece; all materials free. A. LOVE, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE BOTTOM IS REACHED at LAST!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HARDWARE EVER OFFERED in the County can be found at my Store. These are all First-Class Goods, which were bought for Cash at rock-bottom prices. I do not buy or keep in stock any Cheap Job Lot or Auction Goods, and whatever you buy from me you can rely on being worth the money you invest. Owing to an advance I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I shall continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a Cooking or Heating Stove, Tinware, Hardware, Nails, Iron, Glass, Trunks and Farming Implements, call and see my Stock and learn my Prices. ☞ I will not be undersold. [Aug. 13,'85.

G. HUNTLEY,
HIGH STREET. — — — EBENSBURG.

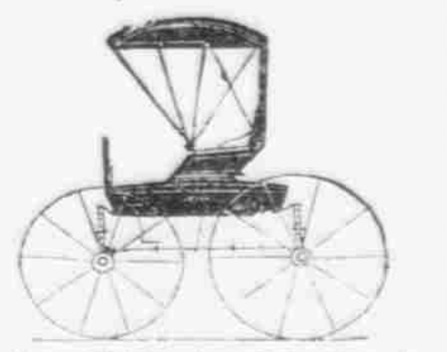
THE GOLDEN AGE COOKING STOVE.
OVER 50,000 IN USE.



In presenting to the favorable consideration of the public the Golden Age Cooking Stove, we do so with the utmost confidence in its merits as a successful operating cook stove. It has been thoroughly tested, we having sold in the last three years over 50,000 of them. We would call attention to the contour of the stove, it being in the highest degree graceful and well proportioned. For weight, smoothness of castings and perfect fittings it is unequalled. AS A BAKER IT IS PERFECT, and we believe that this, our latest production, is, without exception, the finest and best operating cook stove made to day.

Sold by JOHN FENN,
Johnstown, Penna.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS & SLEIGHS

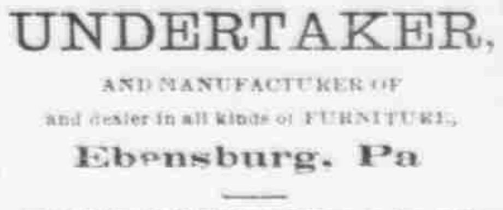


Carriage Making in all its Branches.
Painting, Trimming
and REPAIRING of all kinds done at the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage smith shop connected.

All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.

D. M. CRUTE.
Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

ROBERT EVANS,



UNDERTAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
and dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE,
Ebensburg, Pa

☞A full line of Caskets always on hand.☜

Bodies Embalmed
WHEN REQUIRED.

Apr. 30 86

NOT DEAD YET
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE!
AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

FARM FOR SALE!

A valuable farm situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, about five miles from Ebensburg and two and one-half miles from Loretto, adjoining lands of James Kaylor, W. S. Buck, and others containing

ABOUT 100 ACRES,

Having thereon erected a fine BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, large barn and all necessary outbuildings. The farm is in a fine condition, buildings all in good order and it will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars call on the undersigned on the premises.

June 4, 1886. M. L. DRISCOLL.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK.
General Insurance Agent.
EBENSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Hotel property known as the Blair House situated in the West ward of Ebensburg Pa. For further particulars call on or address the undersigned. JOHN A. BLAIR.
Ebensburg, May 17, 1886.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

The subscriber will sell at private sale, his farm in Allegheny township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Valentine [illegible], Jos. Maloy and John Rose, containing

Seventy-Three ACRES,

About 55 acres cleared, having thereon erected a comfortable LOG HOUSE, and a good barn. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, well watered and has a good selection of fruit. For further particulars call on the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH [illegible].
Allegheny twp., June 11, 1886.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
Opposite Mountain House, in Lloyd's Building.
HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA
J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cosy. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE. 500 farms, 20 to 10,000 acres at $3 to $25 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Favorable prospects. Write for circulars containing description. Sent free. PYLE & DeHAVEN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

Assignee's Sale!
— OF —
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the hotel of L. [illegible] in Carrolltown Cambria Co., on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1886,

At 2 o'clock p. m., that valuable farm formerly known as the Sebastian Luther farm adjoining lands of Philip [illegible], C. Luther, Henry Luther and others, containing about

ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES,

Nearly all cleared and having thereon erected a TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, a large new frame barn and other outbuildings. This is a very desirable property, is well watered, in a good state of cultivation and situated about one mile south of Carrolltown, and will be sold as a whole or divided to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale, and the balance in one third on confirmation thereof; the balance on two equal annual payments, with interest, the purchaser to pay for writing deed.

CALEB A. GRAY,
Assignee of [illegible] and wife,
Carrolltown, Pa., Sep. 8-4t.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

A RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Bilious Headache, Costiveness. Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. *Sold by druggists everywhere.*

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

ELY'S Cream Balm *Gives Relief at once and Cures* COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, HAY FEVER *Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from injurious drugs or offensive odors.*

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.) Chase Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.
August 20, 86-3m.

Blairsville, Pa., Ladies' Seminary.

Beautiful grounds, commodious building heated by steam, healthful location, thorough instruction. Eight resident teachers. Furnished room, board, light, and tuition in regular course

$200 PER YEAR.

Special advantages in Art and Music. Thirty-fifth year begins Sept. 8th, 1886. For Catalogue, apply to Rev. T. R. EWING, D.D., Principal.
July 23, 1886.

French's Hotel.
CITY HALL SQUARE, NEW YORK,
Opposite City Hall and the Post Office.

This Hotel is one of the most complete in its appointments and furniture of ANY HOUSE in New York City and is conducted on the

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Rooms only one dollar per day. Half minute's walk from Brooklyn Bridge and Elevated R. R.—All lines of cars pass the door. Most convenient Hotel in New York for Merchants to stop at. Dining Rooms, Cafes and lunch counter replete with all the luxuries at moderate prices.
July 2, 1886-1yr.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D. Pronounces it SUPERB. WRIGHT'S POND LILY TOILET WASH is a SUCCESS. Introduced by Samples. We want efficient canvassers immediately, (ladies especially). Generous terms to reliable persons. Remember this is a staple article and you may depend on continued custom. Address Gilbert D. Fox, sole mfr., Washington D. C. Some choice localities reserved for persons with capital. W. S. THOMPSON, Pres. Am. Pharm. Assn. says it is VERY SALEABLE

LORD & THOMAS, NEWSPAPER Advertising, 45 to 49 Randolph St., Chicago, keep this paper on file and are authorized to make contracts with ADVERTISERS.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the largest, oldest-established, best known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Geneva Nursery. Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N.Y.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. GAY & BROS., 14 Barclay St., N.Y.

Facts for the Curious.

A New York [illegible] annually tat-[illegible] 2050 persons.

A mathematician estimates that a machine of one-horse power would keep 27,000,000 watches running.

A notion once prevailed in England with some people that the seventh consecutive son born had power to cure certain diseases.

Most of the Washingtons now living in this country are descended from Geo. Washington's brother, Samuel, who was married five times.

A queer specimen in the shape of a double apple is exhibited at Huntington, Ind. It has two distinct stems and two blossom ends, though it is firmly grown together as one apple.

In the time of Charlemagne, whoever injured the widow was thought to have violated "the peace of the king." There was a special jurisdiction constituted in her behalf, justice was made easy for her, and her complaints were always listened to.

A Georgia farmer has a goat that joins gleefully with a hound in hunting rabbits. When on the trail he imitates the dogs, and runs with his nose to the ground, but when the quarry is in view up go head and tail, and he dashes after the unfortunate bunny regardless of his companions.

The art of Egypt attained its greatest elaboration, not indeed without some loss of national character, in the time of Alexander and the Ptolemies (352 to 30 B. C.,) when Hellenic influence broke through the somber massiveness of the unmembered walls and applied the brilliant decoration of colored columns to the exterior.

According to an old belief, it was supposed that devils could at any moment assume whatever form they pleased that would most conduce to the success of any contemplated enterprise which they might have in hand; and hence the charge of being a devil, so commonly brought against innocent and harmless persons in former years can easily be understood.

Visitors to the Markisches museum, in Berlin, are always attracted by a very curious collection of executioner's swords. In old times it was customary for these instruments of punishment to bear inscriptions, and most of the swords in the museum are thus inscribed. The oldest is ninety-four centimetres (thirty-seven inches) in length, and six centimetres (two and two-fifths inches) in width, and it bears the inscription: "If thou act in the service of virtue, this sword shall not strike thee." The date is 1324.

John Law, of Edinburgh, Scotland, established a bank in France, in 1716, which by royal authority in 1719 became the receiver of the revenues of the kingdom. To it was attached a "Mississippi Company," which had grants of land in Louisiana, from the proceeds of the planting and the commerce of which immense profits were expected. The shares of the bank soon rose to twenty times their par value, but fell suddenly in 1720. There was no bottom to the matter, and widespread financial ruin and distress followed the bursting of the scheme, which was known as "Law's Bubble."

The Charter Oak.

Thirty years ago, on August 21, 1856, the famous Charter Oak fell in a severe gale. This was the most famous tree in America, and one of the most celebrated objects in the history of this country.—The liberal and priceless charter of the colony was hidden in its venerable trunk almost 200 years ago, and so escaped the efforts of Sir Edmund Andros to take it away, and dissolve the government which was maintained under it.

Our charter of 1662, to which we are indebted for the welcome and enjoyable companionship of New Haven, in Connecticut, differed from that of Massachusetts, in that no veto power was reserved in England, and the people were given freedom of action in the choice of officers and management of their own affairs.

When Andros was sent over in 1686 to be Governor of New England, he made demands for the surrender of this charter, but failed to get it, and so he came after it. It is of interest to observe that he came from Massachusetts via Providence and New London, taking the Shore Line route to that point, but from there—the Valley road, a younger enterprise, not having been constructed—he struck across the country and came to Wethersfield and thence to Hartford.—He was cordially received on the 31st of October, 1687, and escorted to the city by "a troop of horse." The Governor's Guard did not turn out on that occasion, partly because they were unwilling to welcome an intruder, and partly, no doubt principally, because they weren't in existence until 1771. He came a century or so too soon. He was escorted to the meeting-house and after a stormy debate the charter was produced and laid upon the table. It was evening.—Captain Joseph Wadsworth cut the wire that supplied the electric light, and before the connection could be made again he had the document safe in his arms, and was rushed down Main street, in a bob-tail horse car, the driver of which refused for that trip only, to notice the calls of pedestrians for him to stop.—Jumping off at Charter Oak street, so named because the tree was growing close by there, he hid the charter in its ample recesses, and beat a retreat as well as Edmund Andros.

Professor Brocklesby has estimated that the tree was 1000 years old when it fell. There are many specimens of it in existence. Mark Twain informed Gen. Grant that the East Hartford bridge is made of this wood. That, however, is a mistake. The largest quantity of the genuine tree is seen in the great chair of the Senate chamber at the Capitol, which is made entirely of the real wood. A few years ago there were specimens in almost every house in the city, but as the interest in the tree and its history has grown, the zeal to preserve small pieces has apparently declined, perhaps because wood has risen to $12 a cord hereabouts.

The Andros usurpation became a mere incident in our history. Had he secured the charter perhaps it might have been different. As it was he appointed the existing officers to places in the government under him, and his brief attempt to rule for two years amounted to nothing. The charter then preserved us until the constitution of 1818 was adopted, and it is still to be seen in the office of the Secretary of State in the Capitol, set in a frame which unfortunately is not, as it should be, of the original oak.

Young America.

One day I sat in a car seat on the Susquehanna branch of the Eastern Road behind a pale, careworn lady who was taking a little boy from Boston to Malden. As the little boy was of an inquiring turn of mind and everything seemed to attract his attention, I could not help listening to some of his questions.

"What is that, auntie?" the little boy commenced, pointing to a stack of hay on the marsh.

"Oh, that's hay, my dear," answered the careworn lady.

"What is hay, auntie?"

"Why, hay is hay, dear."

"But what is hay made of?"

"Why, hay is made of dirt and water and air."

"Who makes it?"

"God makes it, dear."

"Does he make it in the day time or at night?"

"In both, dear."

"On Sundays?"

"Yes, all the time."

"Ain't it wicked to make hay on Sunday?"

"Oh, I don't know. I'd keep still, Willie; that's a dear. Auntie is tired."

After remaining quiet a moment little Willie broke out:

"Where do the stars come from auntie?"

"I don't know, nobody knows".

"Did the moon lay 'em?"

"Yes, I guess so," replied the wicked lady.

"Can the moon lay eggs, too?"

"I suppose so. Don't bother me."

Another short silence when Willie broke out:

"Benny says oxins is an owl, auntie; is they?"

"Oh, perhaps so!"

"I think a whale could lay eggs—don't you, auntie?"

"Oh, yes—I guess so," said the shameless woman.

"Did you ever see a whale on his nest?"

"Oh, I guess so."

"Where?"

"I mean no. Willie you must be quiet; I'm getting crazy."

"What makes you crazy, auntie?"

"Oh, dear! you ask so many questions."

"Did you ever see a little fly eat sugar?"

"Yes, dear."

"Where?"

"Willie, sit down on the seat and be still or I'll shake you. Now, not another word."

And the lady pointed her finger sharply at the little boy as if she was going to stick it through him. If she had not been a woman she would have sworn.

There are eight million little boys like Willie in the United States and half as many in England.

Animals Doctoring Themselves.

A French physician and savant says that animals are as good practitioners of medicine as a majority of the human species, and that in hygiene man may take a lesson from them.

Elephants, stags, birds and ants wash or bathe themselves. Some animals get rid of parasites by the use of mud, dust or clay.

Those suffering from fever restrict their diet, keep quiet, seek darkness and airy places, drink water, and sometimes plunge into it.

If a dog loses his appetite, he eats "dog grass." Sheep when ill seek out certain herbs, and puss always finds an emetic or a purgative in a certain species of grass or herbs. When a dog is constipated, he eats fatty substances with avidity. An animal suffering with rheumatism keeps in the sun.

The warrior ants have ambulances, and when an investigator cut the antennæ of an ant, other ants covered the wound with a transparent fluid.

A wounded chimpanzee stops the bleeding of a wound by placing leaves and grass on it.

A dog having been stung on the muzzle by a viper, plunged his head repeatedly for several days in running water, and recovered.

A sporting dog was run over by a carriage. During three weeks in winter he remained lying in a brook, where his food was taken to him, and he also recovered.

A terrier which had hurt his right eye, remained lying under a counter, out of the light and heat, although he had previously been in the habit of keeping close to the fire. He rested, abstained from food, licked his paw and applied it to the wounded eye.

The Man Who Bit Mamma.

"I hate kids," he said.

"Why?"

"I think they ought to be locked up in asylums till they're old enough to take care of themselves. If it hadn't been for a kid—well—it might have been——,"

"What?"

"I loved this kid's mother. She was a beautiful widow, and I was madly in love with her. I was actually contemplating—in fact, I had just got to the point of putting the delicate question. The kid was playing in the corner. Forgetting all about that, I fervently put my arms about the widow's waist and implanted a passionate kiss upon her lips, when the kid started up and rushed at me. "Don't you kill my mamma," and ran screaming into the kitchen calling for the servants.

"That needn't have——"

"What? Marry a widow with a child like that? But the worst came a few nights after. I called at the house.—There were several ladies there, and the kid was being petted all around. Of course the widow was all right, but that confounded child deliberately turned her back I didn't mind that, but the mother, to be nice, said:

"You darling child, don't you know Mr. ——"

"Yes," said the pert imp, "you're the man that bitted my mamma."

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FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

In serving lunches or tea, a well-bred hostess errs on the side of plainness, rather than on that of over munificence.

Much of the ordinary bother of washing lamp chimneys on the inside, can be saved by using a stick with a sponge tied to the end.

To clean painted woodwork, put a teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of warm water, wash with a flannel cloth and wipe dry.

In making starch add one teaspoonful of kerosene oil to each pint of starch. It gives a fine gloss and never smells on any garment.

When boiling any kind of meat, cabbage, onions, etc., put in a piece of red pepper the size of a five cent piece, to destroy the unpleasant odor.

To take out scorch caused by using a too hot iron, lay the garment where the bright sunshine will fall directly upon it. It will take the scorch entirely out.

Have you ever observed how much one tasty-looking, well-painted structure beside the house, even if it be only the poultry house, adds to the appearance of a place.

The greatest kindness you can do to a young chick is to simply leave it alone for the first twenty-four hours of its existence. There will be little difficulty experienced in getting it to eat afterward.

A good animal should be a heavy feeder. It has often been considered an advantage that an animal eat but little, but just the opposite should be desired. It takes a liberal supply of food and a good appetite to derive the greatest amount of product.

Do not feed a sow that has sucking pigs on too much dry food. She should have plenty of slop, but it should be rich and nutritious. A mixture of corn meal, ground oats and middlings reduced to a thin consistency with skim milk is a good mess.

Farmers who have sown gypsum on strawberry plants to promote their vigor have met some disappointing results. The gypsum produced so large a growth of clover that it became almost impossible to keep the rows clean, and in some instances the bed had to be abandoned.

Catnip is one of the most valuable plants for bees. The flowers are rich in honey, and for several months, commencing with June of each year, yield it at all hours and in every kind of weather. A patch may easily be raised from the seed, sown the latter part of summer or early in the spring.

The circulation of sap, says the New Hampshire *Mirror*, is like the circulation of the blood in the human body when the blood is started from the stomach, where it is made. If the blood is stopped before it reaches the lungs the blood becomes poisoned and produces disease. So with the potato vine, in which, if the sap be stopped, produces a disease called rust.

D. A. Jones, of Beeton, Canada, uses chloroform in introducing queens. He is very successful, seldom losing a queen when introduced in that way. He puts a few drops of chloroform on a rag or sponge in the smoker, and giving a few puffs in at the entrance, stupefies them, and by the time the bees recover from their stupor they know nothing of what has happened.

No thrifty farmer will permit coarse weeds, thistles, briers or bushes of any kind to grow by the roadside adjoining his fields. One or two days' work each year for two or three years with a stout bush scythe will cause these unprofitable varieties of vegetation to give place to valuable grasses. Start the bush scythe at once where the weeds and bushes are found, and cut every one of them close to the ground.

Charcoal is appreciated by fowls of all kinds. The very best is found in charred grain. Corn roasted like coffee and fed once a day, would no doubt pay for the trouble in the increased product of eggs. In fattening the process is much hastened by its use, and we think the meat much more palatable. There are many epicures who would willingly pay a larger price for poultry fattened by the use of charred corn.

The Hessian fly has been attacking corn in England—crops that it has heretofore let alone in that country.—The ravages of the insect (*cecidomyia destructor*) in this country were first noticed in 1776, and, as it was supposed that it was introduced from Germany in straw with the Hessian troops during the American war, it was called the "Hessian fly," and it was affirmed to be "more formidable than an army of 20,000 Hessians."

If the pigs are on clover they will need no food except at night, and although they may not fatten very fast, they will grow rapidly. The night's meal, however, should be composed of ground oats, four parts (by weight); cornmeal, one part; middlings, three parts; bran, two parts; linseed meal, one part, with a little salt. Feed it as slop, with skim milk, and if milk is not procurable scald the mixture, and give each pig all it can eat.

Look out for the "black knot" on the plum and cherry trees, says the *Farm Journal*. These knots are caused by a vegetable parasite called "Sphæria Morbosa." It develops from spores which are wafted about by the wind. No tree in the orchard is safe where one is affected. When once attacked it does not take long for the whole tree to become useless. The only remedy for this evil is to cut off all the affected branches and burn them. Nothing short of burning will kill the parasite.

Mr. H. B. Gurler, the eminent dairyman, says the *Prairie Farmer*, is an advocate of winter dairying. He claims that by changing from summer to winter dairying he has raised the average net profit on forty cows from $15 to $40 per head. His winter ration is early cut clover and timothy, with equal parts by measure of wheat bran and corn meal. One winter his milk suddenly shrank from 855 to 720 pounds, and on ascertaining the cause he found that late had been substituted for early cut hay.

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Anarchy and Atheism.

A Chicago clergyman in a recent sermon on anarchism preached in that city, took occasion to declare that the development and spread of this pernicious doctrine in this country is due in a great measure to the atheistical ideas promulgated by men like Bob Ingersoll, and to the consequent weakening of Christian influences upon the belief and actions of men. He loudly avowed the opinion that Christian society, in giving encouragement to these attacks upon the fundamental ideas of religious belief common to the great mass of the American people, has made itself in a great degree responsible for the anarchist development in this country.

In laying down so sweeping a proposition as this, the preacher undoubtedly went to extremes of statement, as preachers are very prone to do, and asserted what would be very difficult to prove. Anarchism in this country, at least in that form that has made itself outwardly manifest, is not a development of any condition existing here, and is not in fact indigenous at all. It is a foreign importation, and the causes that have brought about its development in those countries from which we have unhappily obtained it, are social rather than religious, and have no relation whatever to assaults of Ingersoll and the agnostic orators upon Moses and the prophets. Probably of the professed and outspoken anarchists, not more than one in a hundred has any knowledge whatever of these apostles of infidelity, or an idea of the doctrines they promulgate.—The irreligious characteristics of the foreign-born anarchist spring from an altogether different root.

Still, the proposition of the Chicago preacher, if we take it in a modified sense, is worth serious thought. Altho' the promulgation of atheistic and anti-Christian doctrines has certainly not developed the anarchists, as we know them, yet it is worth while seriously to inquire to what extent the spread of such ideas, and their popularization by such orators as Ingersoll, may produce conditions that will bring forth a crop of native anarchism more dangerous than the imported variety. The anarchists with their destructive social theories are here; and, as the worst weeds and poisonous plants found in this country are foreign importations that found here a fertile and well-adapted soil wherein they grew all the more vigorously, and spread all the more rapidly, may it not be that in weakening the moral sense of responsibility that comes from a belief in God and the moral accountability of all men to Him and His laws, the atheistic and agnostic apostles are preparing a fertile soil for the spread of the most baleful social growth of modern times?

All atheists are not anarchists, but it is not going too far to say that all anarchists are atheists. The seven men in Chicago condemned to die for carrying their anarchical theories into practice, one and all refuse any consolations of religion, and avow that they have no religious belief whatever. They do not believe in God. They do not believe that there is any law of moral accountability, or that there is any responsibility in human action beyond the immediate consequences of the act. They do not conceive that there is any moral government in the universe; that there is any basis for moral actions; that there is a law higher than self-interest, or that there is any other motive than mere selfish interest. They are typical of their class. As they believe so do all the anarchists. They are atheists pure and simple. The denial of moral purpose and moral responsibility is the starting point of their vicious theories. If there is no divine law, why should there be any human law? If there is no responsibility to God, why should there be to man? If the beginning and end of human endeavor is human self-interest, why should there be any restraint upon human action? If there is no God, no moral government, no moral responsibility, no life to come, there is no law, no need of law, no respect for law and order, and society dissolves in chaos.

Suppose, then, that through the efforts of the infidel and agnostic orators, and the spread of their doctrine among the people, that faith in the moral government of God, and the moral responsibility of all human beings to that government should be lost, what then? If the idea shall come to prevail generally that there is no accountability to God, and no God to whom human acts are accountable, what basis will remain for social order among men? If this foundation stone, upon which social order and the social system of Christendom rest, be removed, what will replace it?

The instinct of self-preservation, may be answered. Society must maintain itself, because the only alternative would be chaos. But would this motive be sufficient? If selfishness transcends all law, and takes the place of law, would not that very motive lead to the disruption of society, because it would appear to the individual that society was not worth preserving? If the idea of moral government and moral responsibility be lost sight of, is it not a reasonable, if not a necessary, conclusion that law and order would disappear, society crumble into chaos, and the human race relapse into the barbarism from which it has emerged?

An Ant-hill as a Compass.

If an Indian loses the points of the compass on a dark day while travelling in the mountains or on the mesa, the first thing he does is to hunt up an ant-hill and set himself right. The opening or doorway of these ant-mounds invariably points to the northeast. I have had occasion to test and verify this statement scores of times, and have never known it to fail. There are many curious and interesting signs of this kind that are depended on by the Indian for his guidance and instruction, which the white man would pass unnoticed.—The gift of detecting and profiting by the minute and instructive signs, marks and lessons of nature, seems born in the Indian, as much superior to the white man as the keen scent of the bloodhound is to that of the ordinary dog. The Indian will follow with accuracy a trail that is perfectly invisible to a white man, unless he is a trained scout.